

# EARLY VICTORIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

# COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Thursday

JANUARY 21, 1954

TWO SHILLINGS



THE VILLAGE POND, LONG ITCHINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE

C. R. Denton

## classified properties

### AUCTIONS

**FOR SALE BY AUCTION**  
Upper Test and Bourne, Hampshire  
**THREE MILES FISHING RIGHTS**  
on these famous rivers for Sale by Auction  
on February 25, 1954. Particulars from  
**SIMMONS & SONS**  
12, Wote Street, Basingstoke. Tel. 199.

**IRELAND**  
**HILTON, MULLINAHONE, CO. TIPPERARY**  
High-class Residential Property of 150 acres (s.m.). Freehold. Hunting with four packs. The residence contains 3 rec., 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 w.c.s, etc. Main electricity. Extensive outbuildings. For Auction, Wednesday, February 3, 1954, by:  
**STOKES & QUIRKE, LTD.**,  
Estate Agents, at 9, Sarsfield Street, Clonmel.

**NEAR WORTHING**  
Occupying splendid position in Sussex Downland only about 3½ miles from Worthing Station and 3 miles Steyning Market. The excellent Freehold Agricultural Property **NEPCOTE FARM, FINDON** Extending to about 247 acres of farmland in good heart. Vacant Possession. Auction, February 18, 1954 (unless previously sold).

**FOX & SONS**  
41, Chapel Road, Worthing (Tel. 6120).

**PATCHING**  
(3 miles West Sussex coast, Rustington.)  
Delightfully modernised flint/tiled  
**FREEHOLD COTTAGE**  
Rural setting, close buses, 2 double bedrooms, luxury bathrm., lge. lounge, up-to-date kchn., Gd. front/rear gdns. Mod. s'vces. Possn. Auction February 17.  
**BERNARD TUCKER & SON**  
Rustington. Tel. 1/3.

### BUILDING LAND AND SITES

#### For Sale

**SIX PLOTS** (average one to acre) and fine mansion for conversion to four units (one could be detached). Exclusive secluded setting, edge of Chilterns, easy for town. Reasonable price for whole or would sell house or sites separately.—Box 7623.

#### Wanted

**LANE, SAVILLE & CO.** Building Sites required, suitable for the erection of superior Bungalows. South Coast or London Suburbs preferred.  
Particulars to Developers' Surveyors, **LANE, SAVILLE AND CO.**, 10, Carlos Place, London, W.1. Telephone: MAYfair 7061/4.

### WANTED

**A. H. FIELD** still the Quickest Sellers of all Types Residential and Country Properties. No Sale. No Commission. Qualified Representative will call anywhere.—70/76, Alcester Road, Birmingham 14.

**IF YOUR COUNTRY HOUSE** is in the market, it should be in the experienced hands of the SPECIALIST AGENTS: **F. L. MERCE & Co.**, 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel. REGent 2481). If brief particulars are sent (with price), they will inspect suitable properties by arrangement. Please quote C.L. in responding to this announcement.

**400 ACRES** (at least) with Georgian or Queen Anne house with 5 principal bedrooms required by well-known gentleman. Not more than 70 miles from London.—Write first instance to **EDWARD ERDMAN AND CO.**, 6, Grosvenor Street, W.1.

### WANTED TO RENT

**REQUIRED TO RENT.** A fully furnished secluded Residence: minimum of 6 bedrooms; preferably with large garden and adjacent land providing amenities for riding shooting, fishing, etc., for the months of August and September, in the area Bourne-mouth-Fordingbridge-Lyndhurst-Lymington. English family.—Reply in first instance to Box 7640.

**TO RENT.** 3/4-bedroom Modern House or Flat, unfurnished. Central heating garage. 50 miles London. South or West.—Box 7654.

### FOR SALE

**ATTRACTIVE** detached modernised Country Cottage convenient position 4 miles Basingstoke, on bus route. Large lounge, dining hall, kitchen (h. and c.), larder off, bathroom (h. and c.), 3 bedrooms, heated linen cupboard. Garden one-third acre, main water, modern drainage. Garage space. Only £1,475 Freehold.—**PARNELL JORDY & HARVEY**, Basingstoke (Tel. 36).

**ATTRACTIVE** detached country House with 15 acres, convenient Basingstoke, 6 bedrooms, 2 reception, large kitchen, bathrm., 2 garages, outbuildings and cottage. Main electricity, etc. £6,750 Freehold.—**PARNELL JORDY & HARVEY**, Basingstoke, Tel. 36.

**BOGNOR REGIS** Outskirts. Delightful Detached Bungalow. Uninterrupted views of the Downs. 2 beds, sun lounge, modern kit., bathroom. Garage. Pleasant gardens. Main road position. Ideal retirement.—Apply **STEVENS & Co.**, Arcade Chambers, Bognor Regis. Tel. 991.

### FOR SALE—contd.

**CHARMING** Artist's Cottage, fully modernised, convenient Basingstoke. 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, lounge-dining room, studio (36 ft. by 15 ft.). Main services. Garage. ½ acre gardens. £3,950 Freehold.—**PARNELL JORDY & HARVEY**, Basingstoke (Tel. 36).

**CO. LIMERICK.** Close to Adare, 7 miles from Limerick. A most attractive Period Residence in beautiful order. 4 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, servants' rooms and bathroom. Fine stable yard, 12 loose boxes, 2 garages, well appointed. 125 acres of good limestone land; excellent hunting country.—**HAMILTON & HAMILTON (ESTATES), LIMITED**, 17, Dawson Street, Dublin.

**FELPHAM, SUSSEX.** Det. Hse., etc. constructed 1935. Island site. Sea views, priv. est. 4 bed., 3 rec., 2 bath., 3 w.c.s. Elect., gas, Co.'s water. N.R.V. £70. £6,500 F'hld.—Sole Agent: **GILBEY, F.A.L.P.A.**, 50, Upper Bognor Rd., Felpham, Bognor Regis. (Bognor 1928.)

**IN** the heart of Exmoor with trout fishing and 10 acres, singularly well appointed Country House Hotel affording a charming home and a good living. 3-4 rec., 8 bed. (h. and c.), 3 bathrooms. Good cottage. £6,500 Freehold. Highly recommended by **GRIBBLE, BOOTH & SHEPHERD**, Estate Agents, Yeovil, Somerset.

**IRELAND.** **BATTERSBY & Co.**, Estate Agents (Est. 1815), F.A.I., Westmoreland Street, Dublin. Sporting Properties and Residential Farms available for sale or letting.

**KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS.** Quiet rural retreat. 1½ miles large village. Picturesque old-fashioned Cottage, facing south; 5 bed., 2 bath., 2 rec., ckroom. Cen. heating. Garage. Glasshouse. Staff bungalow. Really beautiful grounds and orchard. 5½ acres. Freehold £5,750.—Photos of **GEERING & COLYER**, Hawkhurst, Kent.

**KINGSTON HILL.** Much sought position in Coombe Warren, actually adjacent fairway of golf course. Practically rural atmosphere, remote traffic noises and dust, yet but 20 mins. motor run of West End. Distinctive modern architect-built Residence in Georgian style elevation offering hall, cloaks, 3 reception, 6/7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, first-class offices, large garage. Easily managed grounds with tennis lawn, etc. Delightfully secluded, yet so conveniently sited. Offers on £12,000 Freehold will be considered.—**A. G. BOSSOR, STEVENS & Co.**, 82, Eden Street, Kingston 0022.

**PAIGNTON, DEVON.** Gentleman's Detached Residence in attractive garden, commanding extensive views of Torquay. 3 rec.; 1 single, 3 double bed.; bath.; kitchen, etc. Garage part, constructed. Price £3,950 or offer.—Parties: **WILLIAMS & COX**, Torquay.

**SOUTH WILTS.** Freehold Residence, built 1939. Labour saving has character and lovely views, modern conveniences, excellent condition, 490 ft. above sea level yet sheltered. Chalkland soils. Drive in from good road, lawns and a well-stocked garden. Summerhouse, lily ponds. Company's water and electricity. Low r.v. 3 bed dressing rm. with built-in cupboards and h. and c. basin in rooms, tiled bathrm., with airing cupboard. Sep. lav. 2 rec., hall, kitchen and scullery. Aga cooker with water heating system. China and pantry cupboards. Central heating fitted. Coal and veg. and outside lav. Cedar wood bungalow in excellent condition, 5 rooms, central heating fitted. Garages. Early Possession (extra land if required). £5,500.—Box 7652.

**10 YEARS** Lease for sale small House, Knightsbridge. Rent £400 Incl. F. and C. £2,000. Immediate occupation.—Box 7655.

**£5,400** On beautiful East Coast front. 3 reception, 5 principal, 3 bathrm., Garage, compact garden. Useful investment, very lettable. Also, 60 miles north London, spacious Residence, 3 reception, 4 principal, bath., garage, stable. About 1½ acres, £2,700. Both all services. Must sell.—Write: **BM/DTBT**, London, W.C.1.

### BUSINESSES AND HOTELS

**LARGE** Flatlet House with small garden in good residential district, West London, run successfully for 25 years. Owner retiring. 17 rooms fully let, furnished and unfurnished, taking £42 weekly in rents. Charming flat available for owner. Good staff quarters. Leasehold. Rent £350 per annum. Price £4,750.—Box 7652.

**MODERN CANTONMENT HOLDING** as going concern; 25,700 sq. ft. exceptionally fine heated glasshouses; experienced staff, scope other lines; 3 acres, beautiful setting 6 miles Tunbridge Wells.—**MESSRS. NIGHTINGALE**, Mayfield, Sussex. Tel. 494.

**PRIVATE HOTEL**, 16 bedrooms. For Sale. Situated immediately opposite famous Public School in a country town 90 miles from London. Comfortable home and good living. Suit retired service man. Price, including goodwill and furnishings, £3,750.—**P. J. BROOMHALL, F.R.I.C.S.**, 3, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. HOL. 7574.

### ESTATES, FARMS AND SMALLHOLDINGS

#### For Sale

**ESSEX** between Chelmsford and Burnham-on-Crouch. Attested Dairy and Corn Farm of 26½ acres. Residence, 2 cottages, Cowshed for 29. Ample premises. Main electricity and water. Possession on Completion. Particulars from the Agents, **G. B. HILLIARD & SON** Chelmsford Essex. Tel. Chelmsford 3177.

**SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY FOR INVESTMENT.** Huntingdonshire. Agricultural Estate, 737 acres. Excellent Farmhouse, 5 cottages, 3 ranges of buildings. Small outgoings. Rent £1,292 p.a.—Apply to the Chartered Auctioneers: **JAMES HARRISON & SONS, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.**, 23, Albert Street, Rugby.

#### Wanted

**£50,000** available for residential arable and beef Farm, 300 acres and up, Sussex or Hampshire.—Replies, strictly confidential, to private advertiser, Box 7653.

### TO LET

#### Furnished

**CHURCH STRETTON**, Shropshire. To let for long period from February, 1954, compact Modern House, 2 double and 2 single beds.—Box 7656.

**HANTS.** Gentleman's Residence near Petersfield. 90 minutes London, frequent fast trains. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Garage. Delightful garden, tennis, riding, 43 acres rough shooting. 7 guineas per week until June. Gardener included.—**HALL, PAIN & POSTER**, 54-60, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.

**IRELAND.** Lovely modern 4-bedroomed, centrally heated, superbly furnished semi-Villa, midst sea and country surroundings, near Dun Laoghaire, within 30 mins. Dublin, enjoying an exclusive situation, ideal private residence for Embassy official. Reasonable rental and lease, possession about April, 1954.—Apply: **LOUIS V. NOLAN**, Solicitor, 3, Lincoln Place, Dublin.

**ISLAND TO LET.** Gorad Island in Menai Straits, close to Menai Bridge. Magnificent position. Modernised cottage residence, most comfortably furnished. Would suit family (maximum of 8 beds), or ideal for quiet holiday. Boatman and boats included. Probably best salmon, bass fishing by rod and line in British Isles. Available for letting in short periods during spring and summer of 1954, but letting for coming three months would be considered.—Apply to **DENTON CLARK & Co.**, Land Agents and Surveyors, 4, Vicar's Lane, Chester.

**TO BE LET FURNISHED**, June, July, August, September. Thatched roofed House overlooking sea. 4 bedrooms with wash basins, gas, electric, large lounge, sun roof, garden, garage.—Address: "Wingate," Clayton Road, Selsey.

### OVERSEAS

#### For Sale

**SOUTHERN RHODESIA.**  
**FIRST-CLASS FARMING ESTATE**  
**NEARLY 6,000 ACRES**  
In the Mazoe Valley. Close to Salisbury. FOR OCCUPATION OR INVESTMENT.  
An Attractive Tax Saver.

Detailed Particulars from  
**MESSRS. BIDWELL & SONS**  
Chartered Surveyors.  
Head Office: 2, King's Parade, Cambridge, and at Ely, Ipswich and London.

#### To Let Furnished

**FLORENCE.** Charming situated Studio Flat, fully furnished, free Feb. 1; sleep 2-3.—S.O. 6383.

**RIVIERA.** Small modern luxury Flat in Nice. Payment sterling. Available March. Would also sell.—Box 7657.

### DIRECTORY ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS

**AMERSHAM, GREAT MISSENDEN, CHESHAM.** The lovely Chiltern country.—**PRETTY & ELLIS**, Amersham (Tel. 28), Gt. Misenden (28) and Chesham (16).

**BERKS, BUCKS and surrounding Counties:** Town and Country Properties of all types.—**MARTIN & POLE** (Incorporating WATTS & SONS), 23, Market Place, Reading (Tel. 60266), and at Caversham, Wokingham, Bracknell and High Wycombe.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND E. BERKS.** **A. C. FROST & Co.**, Beaconsfield (Tel. 600), Gerrards Cross (Tel. 2277), Burnham (Tel. 1000) and Farnham Common (Tel. 300).

**BUCKS.** Details of Residential Properties now available on application to **HETHERINGTON & SECRETT, F.A.I.**, Estate Offices, Gerrards Cross (Tel. 2094 and 2510), and Beaconsfield (Tel. 249 and 1054), and at London, W.5.

**CHELTHAM & THE COTSWOLDS.**—Particulars of available properties on application to **CAVENDISH HOUSE ESTATE OFFICES**, 48, Promenade, Cheltenham. Tel. 52081.

### DIRECTORY ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS—contd.

**COTSWOLDS.** For small period houses or cottages, to buy or sell, consult **BILLINGS AND SONS**, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 54, Wincombe Street, Cheltenham (Tel. 55774), and 7, Middle Row, Chipping Norton, Oxon (Tel. 12).

**DEVON and S.W. COUNTIES.** For Selected list of PROPERTIES.—**RIPPON BOSWELL & Co.**, F.A.I., Exeter. Tel. 3204.

**EAST DEVON COAST AND COUNTRY.** Properties of all types.—**THOMAS SANDERS & STAFF**, Sidmouth (Tel. 343), and Axminster (Tel. 3341).

**ESSEX AND SUFFOLK.** Country Properties and Farms.—**C. M. STANFORD AND SONS**, Colchester (Tel. 3165, 4 lines).

**GRIBBLE, BOOTH & SHEPHERD** specialise in the small Period Country Houses, Farms and Cottages of character throughout the south-western counties.—17, Hendford, Yeovil (Tel. 434).

**HAMPSHIRE** and adjoining counties.—**CURTIS & WATSON**, Auctioneers, Surveyors, Land Agents and Valuers, 4, High Street, Alton (Tel. 2261-2), and the Estate Offices, Hartley Wintney (Tel. 296-7).

**HAMPSHIRE AND NEARBY COUNTIES.** Pertinent particulars of Houses and Cottages promptly posted to prospective purchasers. Vendors are also offered a specialised sales service.—**GRIBBLE, BOOTH AND SHEPHERD**, Basingstoke, Tel. 1234.

**HENLEY-ON-THAMES** and district. For all classes of Properties.—**J. CHAMBERS & Co.**, 17, Hart Street. Tel. Henley 71.

**HERTFORDSHIRE.** **THOMAS S. WOOD**, F.A.I., Chartered Auctioneer and Estate Agent, 170, High St., Watford. Tel. 9349.

**IRELAND.** Stud farms, country and sporting properties, suburban and investment properties. We offer a comprehensive list.—**HAMILTON & HAMILTON (ESTATES), LTD.**, Dublin.

**ISLE OF WIGHT.** For Town and Country Properties, Houses, Hotels, etc.—Apply: **GROUNDSSELLS**, Estate Agents, Newport, Wight (Tel. 2171).

**JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.**—**E. S. TAYLOR, LTD.**, 18, Hill Street, St. Helier. Agents for superior residential properties.

**SURREY.** Property in all parts of the county.—**W. K. MOORE & Co.**, Surveyors, Carshalton (Tel.: Wallington 5577, 4 lines).

**SUSSEX AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.**—**JARVIS & Co.**, of Haywards Heath, specialise in high-class Residences and Estates, many of which are solely in their hands (Tel. 700).

**SUSSEX.** For Seaside and Country Properties in all parts of the county, apply: **WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD.**, 52, Church Road, Hove (Tel. Hove 34055-6-7) and at Sloane Square, S.W.1.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS**, between London and the coast. For Residential Properties.—**BRACKETT & SONS (Est. 1828)**, 27-29, High Street, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 1153).

**WEST SUSSEX.** near Pulborough and West Sussex Golf Club.—Details and photographs from **PRIEST & LYNCH**, Pulborough (Tel. 276).

**YEovil AND DISTRICT.** Properties available and required in Somerset, Dorset and East Devon.—**PALMER & SNELL**, Auction and Estate Offices, Yeovil (Tels. 25 and 1796).

### FURNITURE REMOVERS AND DEPOSITORIES

**HARRODS, LTD.**, Barnes, S.W.13. Removals, home and abroad, furniture storage. World-famous for efficient service; reliable packing and careful storage. Tel.: RIVerside 6615.

**HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS ABROAD.** Illustrated booklet of information CL/104 free on request.—**PITT & SCOTT, LTD.**, 1-3, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.4.

**JOSEPH MAY, LTD.**, move promptly, expertly, cheerfully. Return loads cut costs.—Estimates free from 31-37, Whitfield Street, London, W.1. Tel.: MUSeum 2411.

**PACKING.** Removal, Shipment and Insurance of household effects and works of art to any part of the world.—**BENTALLS, LTD.**, Kingston-on-Thames. Tel. 1001.

**PICKFORDS.** Removers and storers. Local, distance or overseas removals. Complete service. First-class storage. Branches in all large towns. Head office: 102, Blackstock Road, London, N.4 (Tel. CAN. 4444).

**CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON OTHER PAGES**  
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**RATES AND ADDRESS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS ON PAGE 178**



# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CXV No. 2975

JANUARY 21, 1954

## KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

*By direction of the West Hill Golf Club Limited.*

### SURREY. 27 MILES FROM LONDON THE WELL-KNOWN WEST HILL GOLF CLUB, BROOKWOOD



**A MOST ATTRACTIVE 18-HOLE COURSE OF 138 ACRES**

**In a beautiful setting of woodlands and heather with good dry turf and admirable greens.**

#### LICENSED CLUB HOUSE

comprising club lounges, dining room, bar, dressing rooms and steward's flat. All main services. Range of garages.

Professionals' shop. Car park.

**AS A GOING CONCERN.**

**Enjoyed under a licence over 39 years unexpired at £500 per annum with option to purchase freehold in 9 years' time.**



The Sale to include fixtures, fittings furniture, club equipment and goodwill.

**FOR SALE BY AUCTION in the Hanover Square Estate Room, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1954, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).**

Solicitors: Messrs. FRESHFIELDS, 1, Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.2. Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

### BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE

**In this beautiful Cotswold village**

#### ORCHARD FARM

**A FINE PERIOD HOUSE carefully restored and modernised.**

Entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, 6 principal and 3 staff bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, ample domestic offices.

Central heating. Main electricity. Gas and drainage.

**Charming pleasure gardens.**

**Garages for 3 cars with flat over.**

Stabling, kitchen gardens.

**Two cottages.**



**ABOUT 7½ ACRES. With Vacant Possession.** (Subject to occupancies of flat and one cottage and tenancy of other cottage).

**FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION LATER**

Solicitors: Messrs. DUGGAN & ELTON & JAMES, 43, Cannon Street, Birmingham 2. Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

### A BEAUTIFUL CHARLES II HOUSE

**NORTH WEST HANTS. HUNGERFORD 8 MILES**

**The HOUSE has been the subject of considerable recent expenditure and is in exceptionally fine order throughout.**

4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, staff flat. Complete central heating. Main electricity. Stabling and garage premises.

#### COTTAGE

Most attractive old-world gardens with lawns, sunken rock garden, herbaceous borders, productive kitchen garden and small paddock.

**ABOUT 5 ACRES**

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (43,438)



### NORTH-EAST SCOTLAND. ELGIN 2 MILES

**With good train and bus services and shopping facilities. RECENTLY USED AS PART OF A NEARBY FAMOUS SCHOOL**

**An attractive, well constructed residence built round an open courtyard.**

4 principal reception rooms, games room, 12-18 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Central heating. Main electric light. Garage with 5-roomed flat.

#### COTTAGE

Gardens and Grounds.



**FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 18½ ACRES**

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (12,766)

### IRELAND. CO. CORK

**Occupying a delightful position 5 miles from Cork. WELL MODERNISED GEORGIAN-TYPE HOUSE DATING FROM 1780**

Hall, 3 reception rooms, modern kitchen with "Esse" cooker, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electric light and good water supply.

#### LODGE. COTTAGE.

Double garage.

Stabling for 8.

Cowhouse for 10.

Attractive grounds including walled kitchen garden.

5 acres of new orchards, pasture and enclosures of parkland.

**IN ALL 45 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (51,618)



MAYfair 3771  
(15 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:  
"Galleries, Wesdo, London"



# JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1 MAYFAIR 3316-7

Also at CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

## PAINSWICK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE



**INTERESTING  
STONE-BUILT  
QUEEN ANNE  
RESIDENCE**

2 RECEPTION ROOMS

4 BEDROOMS

BATHROOM, OFFICES

Main services.

SMALL GARDEN

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE**

By private treaty or auction  
at an early date.

Sole Agents: **JACKSON-STOPS**, Cirencester, Tel.  
334-5. (Folio 12,977)

## WILTSHIRE. NEAR TISBURY

**LOVELY OLD STONE MILL HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER**

4 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS

FINE MILL BUILDING (38 ft. by 19 ft.)

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER

$\frac{3}{4}$  MILE OF TROUT FISHING IN THE RIVER NADDER

TIMBERED GARDEN AND GROUNDS, IN ALL 2 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £5,250 FREEHOLD

Apply **JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF**, 30, Hendford, Yeovil. Tel. 1066.

## NEAR TAUNTON

**MODERN HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE**

Facing due south and standing well back from the road.



Hall, 2 reception rooms,  
kitchen and maid's sitting  
room, 4 bedrooms and  
bathroom.

**GARAGE**

Main electricity and water.

Septic tank drainage.

UNUSUALLY WELL  
MAINTAINED  
GARDENS AND  
GROUNDS OF  
**ABOUT 1 ACRE**

Joint Sole Agents: **JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF**, 30, Hendford, Yeovil.  
(Tel. 1066) and **F. L. HUNT & SONS**, Langport (Tel. 18).

**A LARGE HOUSE with or without land, in a FAVOURITE PART OF THE COTSWOLDS**

**WYCK HILL, near Stow-on-the-Wold (1 mile)**

5-6 reception rooms, 18  
bed and dressing rooms,  
6 bathrooms. Extensive  
domestic quarters.

Main electric light and  
power. Central heating.  
Good water supply (mains  
available).

**GARDENS AND  
GROUNDS**

**ABOUT 5 ACRES**

**FREEHOLD  
FOR SALE**



N.B.—Extensive stables, garages, 6 cottages, 2 flats, 50 acres of woodland, a Home Farm and a total of about a further 230 acres available in Lots with the house if required.

Recommended by the Joint Sole Agents: **JACKSON-STOPS**, Cirencester  
(Tel. 334-5), **JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK**, 44, St. James's Place, London,  
S.W.1. Tel.: HYDe Park 0911.

## COUNTRY HOUSES IN YORKSHIRE

**GRASSINGTON**

Pleasantly situate within a few minutes' walk of the Wharfe and convenient for Bradford and Leeds.

**GEORGIAN STYLE, WELL APPORTIONED AND IN GOOD ORDER.**

Stone built and detached. Hall with beamed inglenook, 3 reception, 2 cloakrooms, kitchen with 'Aga', 7 bedrooms, one *en suite* with bathroom, two other bathrooms, Garage (2), Sun lounge, 2 heated greenhouses. Delightful garden of moderate upkeep. Modern central heating, main services. Splendid modernised cottage.

**IN ALL 10 ACRES. £6,000 OR REASONABLE OFFER.**

**NEAR HARROGATE**

*In pleasant village.*

**COMPLETELY MODERNISED AND EASILY WORKED HOUSE OF CHARACTER.**

Stone built with accommodation on 2 floors only and main rooms facing South. 2 reception, breakfast room, light and tiled scullery, 5 excellent bedrooms, each with basin (h. and c.) tiled bathroom, separate w.c. Linen room. Main services. Garage (2), well maintained garden.

**£6,750 OR NEAR OFFER.**

Further particulars from **JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF**, 14/15 Bond Street,  
LEEDS 1. (Tel. 31941/2/3).

## Between NEWMARKET and BURY ST. EDMUNDS

**WELL PLACED RESIDENTIAL ESTATE**

**Georgian Residence**

Entrance hall, 2 reception,  
billiards room, 12 bedrooms,  
3 dressing rooms,  
2 bathrooms, domestic  
offices.

Part central heating.

Main electricity.

Extensive outbuildings.

Timbered park and 2  
cottages.

**ABOUT 25 ACRES**

Vacant Possession.

**FREEHOLD.**

**LOW PRICE FOR**

**EARLY SALE**

Agents: **JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF**, East Anglian Office, 168, High  
Street, Newmarket. Tel. 2231-2. [Continued on page 135]



Tel. GROsvenor 3121  
(3 lines)

# WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET,  
LONDON, W.1

## NORFOLK

In the country, but with bus service passing entrance and good connections for rail travel to London; within easy reach of the Broads area.

**AN INTERESTING AND PICTURESQUE HOUSE  
OF ELIZABETHAN CHARACTER**



renovated a few years  
ago, and in good order

Central heating.

Main electricity.

12 BED, DRESSING,  
3 BATH,  
LOUNGE HALL AND  
3 RECEPTION ROOMS

**GARAGES.**

**COTTAGES.**

OLD ESTABLISHED  
GROUNDS WITH  
TENNIS COURT

KITCHEN GARDEN AND LAKE, SHADED PASTURE AND  
MINIATURE PARK.

**PRICE ONLY £8,000 WITH 25 ACRES**

Further information and arrangements for viewing from **WINKWORTH & Co.**,  
48, Curzon Street, W.1. (GROsvenor 3121).

## SURREY

30 minutes to London from Woking station only 1 mile. Excellent residential district adjoining open land. First class golf near.

**A REALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE  
READY FOR OCCUPATION**

complete with modern  
requirements and  
re-decorated 2 years  
ago.

All main services.

Central heating.

4 BED AND DRESS-  
ING ROOMS, 2 BATH,  
3 RECEPTION ROOMS,  
STAFF ROOMS.

Full-size garage.

DELIGHTFUL  
GROUNDS WITH  
STONE TERRACE,  
ROCKERY,  
SUMMER-HOUSE.



TENNIS LAWN, LONG CLIPPED YEW HEDGES, KITCHEN GARDEN,  
ORCHARD.

**PRICE £8,000 WITH  $\frac{1}{2}$  ACRES**

Inspected and recommended by **WINKWORTH & Co.**, 48, Curzon Street, W.1.  
(GROsvenor 3121).



# KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

**EAST HANTS. Between Alton and Petersfield**  
**£8,750 WITH 16½ ACRES AND 2 COTTAGES**



Exceptional stone-built House in the Cotswold manor style in good repair and occupying a grand situation 400 ft. up with extensive views. Hall, 5 reception rooms, 21 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light. Spring water supply. Garages for 5 cars. Stabling for 4. Hard tennis court. Kitchen garden. Orchard. Gardens and grounds.

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION**

Farm of 41 acres and 2 cottages and outbuildings for a dairy herd is available with Vacant Possession, if required.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY (51,038)

MAYfair 3771  
 (15 lines)

**HERTS/MIDDX BORDERS. £4,250**  
**CHORLEY WOOD**

35 minutes to Baker Street by fast electric trains.

**ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE**  
 built of brick and tile.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

Central heating.

All main services.

Integral garage.



**GARDENS AND GROUNDS ABOUT ¾ ACRE.**  
**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

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(ESTABLISHED 1882)

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### SONNING, NEAR READING

*Close to the Golf Course.*



#### A WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE

Hall with cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen with modern fittings, Aga-cooker and refrigerator, 4 bedrooms, luxury bathroom. All main services. Garage. Attractive garden.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Recommended by Messrs. NICHOLAS.

### BUCKLEBURY COMMON (near)

*Between Reading and Newbury.*



#### ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE

3 reception rooms (one 24 ft. by 17 ft.), 4 main bedrooms, 2 secondary bedrooms, bathroom. Central heating. Main electricity. **29 ACRES** (of which 23 are let).

**FOR SALE BY AUCTION OR PRIVATELY**

### OXFORD—READING

*In lovely Berkshire Village.*



**EXCELLENT MODERN HOUSE.** 3 reception rooms (all South), 5 bedrooms and a dressing room (all basins), 2 bathrooms, maid's sitting room. Central heating. Mains. 3½ acres including large orchard. Garage for 3.

**FREEHOLD £7,250 OR OFFER (first time in the market).**

Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS.

### BRADFIELD COLLEGE

*Close to Bucklebury Common and Woolthampton.*



**A REALLY CHARMING 16TH CENTURY COTTAGE** Residence with massive oak timbers. Hall, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, larder, 3 bedrooms (2 with basins h. and c.), bathroom and w.c. Main electricity. Central heating. Garage. **2¾ ACRES.**

**AUCTION OR PRIVATELY**

Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS. (In conjunction with Messrs. RUSSELL, BUTLER & MARKS).

### BERKSHIRE

*Under 50 miles from London.*



**A GENTLEMAN'S ATTESTED FARM—222 ACRES**  
**SUPERB TUDOR FARMHOUSE** with 7 Bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, unusually fine buildings. 6 cottages (all with bathrooms).

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION.**

Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS.

### HAMPSHIRE—BERKSHIRE BORDERS

*400 ft. above sea level with views.*



#### CHARMING OLD MANOR HOUSE

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, mostly with basins, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, modern kitchen quarters. Cottage and flat. Tithe barn, stabling, garages. Main electricity. Aga. Walled garden. Orchard.

**IN ALL 5 ACRES**

**ANY REASONABLE OFFER CONSIDERED FOR SALE.** Sole Agents.

16, ARCADE STREET,  
 IPSWICH  
 Ipswich 4334

### SOUTH DEVON

*In the noted South Hams, coast 3 miles.*



**A T.T. ATTESTED DAIRY AND MIXED FARM OF 141 ACRES.** Nice easy working reddish land, compact, not steep, well watered, with this REGENCY HOUSE having 3-4 spacious reception rooms, 5 main bedrooms (4 basins), 3 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and a flat with bathroom. Main electricity, piped water. Ample farm buildings with cowsheds. Cottage.

**£12,900. POSSESSION**

Just inspected by WOODCOCKS, London Office.

## WOODCOCKS

*Amidst tranquil and lovely surroundings.*

### A REALLY DELIGHTFUL NORFOLK MANOR HOUSE

*11 miles Norwich. Enjoying complete seclusion.*

Cloaks, 3 charming reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 luxury bathrooms. Main electric light. Electric radiators. First-class order. Village school (suitable conversion). Heavily timbered parklike pastures, woodland and arable of **27½ ACRES** (part let).

**A GENUINE BARGAIN AT £6,850, OPEN OFFER**

Confidently recommended by Ipswich Office.

*Just outside large village.*

### EAST SUFFOLK

*Saxmundham 7 miles.*

### ATTRACTIVE TILED COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE

In perfect order. Wealth old oak. Cloakroom (h. and c.), 3 reception, 4 beds, bathroom (h. and c.). Mains electric light. Automatic water. Garage. Attractive ½-ACRE garden.

**FREEHOLD £2,950. EARLY POSSESSION**

Ipswich Office.

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,  
 HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.  
 MAYfair 5411

### NORFOLK

*Beautifully timbered district, 1 mile rail.*



**THIS T.T. ATTESTED FARM, 255 ACRES WITH STREAM** is for immediate sale. Avenue approach of 250 yards; 4 reception, Aga, 6 bedrooms (1 basin), 2 bathrooms, Electricity. Artesian well. Excellent and extensive buildings with LARGE MILKING PARLOUR.

Cottage. No tithe or land tax.

**£14,850. POSSESSION**

Inspected by Ipswich Office.



# HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

HYDe Park 8222 (20 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



By direction of the Hon. Mrs. Mountjoy Fane.

## LINCOLNSHIRE—RUTLAND BORDERS

Stamford 7 miles. Bourne 9 miles. CENTRE OF THE COTTESMORE HUNT.

A CHARMING STONE-BUILT PERIOD RESIDENCE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN A LOVELY PARK WITH LAKE

### HOLYWELL HALL, STAMFORD

Containing hall, suite of 3 reception rooms, good offices, 8 principal bed and dressing rooms, nursery wing and good staff bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Main electricity. Estate water supply.



Excellent farm and outbuildings. Walled kitchen garden. 4 cottages.

IN ALL 68 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD OR WOULD LET ON LEASE

The purchaser or tenant would have the opportunity of renting on lease the Home Farm of 257 acres, together with a bailiff's house, 2 cottages and a fine range of buildings.

Details from the Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

## HAMPSHIRE

In a wooded sporting district between Winchester and Salisbury, convenient for market town and station.

WITH 1/2 A MILE OF FISHING IN THE TEST



This well-planned House of character on 2 floors only; easily run and in good order.

7 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, staff flat of 3 bedrooms and bath. Suite of 4 fine reception rooms.

Electric light. Central heating.

GARAGE

3 COTTAGES

Beautiful parklike grounds and grassland.

23 ACRES in all.

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR WITH LESS LAND

Recommended by

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (H. 46063)

## NEAR IVINGHOE, CHILTERN HILLS

Amidst glorious National Trust country, adjoining Whipsnade Park. Magnificent views.

FASCINATING COUNTRY RETREAT



with a wealth of antique features.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, kitchen and maids' room, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING

Buttery. 2 garages.

Outbuildings.

Lovely terraced gardens, swimming pool, woodland and grass.

In all about 19 ACRES

Rough shooting.

PRICE FREEHOLD ON APPLICATION

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (R. 2484)

SURREY (London 50 minutes).

## ON HIGH GROUND NEAR EAST GRINSTEAD

with glorious views.



Charming, modern easily-run Residence with many unique features.

4 reception rooms, cloakroom, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, playroom, model domestic offices. All on 2 floors.

Part central heating.

Main services.

GARAGE block 3-4 cars and workroom.

2 COTTAGES

Outbuildings and glasshouses.

Beautiful but easily managed formal garden, well timbered ground and lucrative market garden.

IN ALL 15 ACRES. FREEHOLD £11,950

Inspected and recommended by

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S. 62060)

## SUSSEX

In gently undulating and well-wooded country.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF 173 ACRES

Stone-built character House beautifully decorated and in excellent order with lovely views.

Hall, 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 dressing rooms, 2 nurseries, 5 bathrooms and well-arranged domestic quarters.

Main electricity.

Central heating.

Garages, stabling.

5 cottages, 2 flats.

Model T.T. farm buildings with cowhouses for 30.

Farm land divided into convenient enclosures well watered and in good heart.

IN ALL ABOUT 173 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. WOULD DIVIDE

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C. 41571)



## NEAR WOKING

Unspoilt district, 1 mile main line station. Close to golf.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE IN WOODED SETTING

3 reception rooms, principal bedroom suite and 4 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, s.e. staff annexe with 3 bedrooms and bathroom.

Main services.

Central heating.

GARAGE for 3.

Charming level gardens and woodland.

3 ACRES

easy to maintain.



FREEHOLD £9,750 OR CLOSE OFFER

Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

(S. 52032)

## SOUTH DEVON. EXMOUTH

In a lovely position with an uninterrupted sea and country view.

"PATHFIELDS," DOUGLAS AVENUE

Choice modern House on 2 floors.

Central heating throughout.

Oak floors.

Fitted wardrobes.

Basins in bedrooms.

Power and lighting points in all rooms.

Drawing room (20 ft. by 14 ft.), dining room (16 ft. by 15 ft.), study (16 ft. by 12 ft.), model offices.

5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom.

ALL MAIN SERVICES

Large garage.

Rateable value £84.

INEXPENSIVE GARDENS. Paved terrace, lawns, flower and kitchen garden.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN THE SPRING

Joint Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1

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HYDE PARK 4304

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## DEVON, NEAR MARKET TOWN

Set in a picturesque rural position on a south-slope surrounded by beautifully timbered grounds.  
**A Charming Georgian Residence**



All on 2 floors with 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, bathroom. Main services.  
**2 Garages and Useful Outbuildings.**  
Delightfully secluded gardens, walled fruit and vegetable garden, etc., in all **ABOUT 4 ACRES.**  
**FREEHOLD ONLY £6,000 FOR QUICK SALE**  
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## HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

In rural surroundings, only 28 miles from London, convenient for station and Green Line Coach service.

**A Charming Modernised Easily Run little House of Character**  
In first-class order.

With hall, downstairs cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 3 double bedrooms, bathroom.

**Central heating. Main services. Garage.**

Small inexpensive garden.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (20,317)

## SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE CHILTERNS

In a lovely rural situation, 400 ft. above sea level, near Henley-on-Thames.

## MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER

With lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms (part can be shut off to form staff annexe).  
**Central Heating throughout, main services.**

**Splendid Cottage. 2 garages.**

Matured, well-timbered grounds of **ABOUT 4½ ACRES**

**FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION**

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (20,298)

## SUSSEX COAST

Between Newhaven and Eastbourne in a fine position commanding uninterrupted sea views.

**ARCHITECT-DESIGNED MODERN RESIDENCE**



**Beautifully fitted and in excellent order.**

With 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (4 having basins and built-in wardrobes), dressing room, 2 bathrooms, fine playroom, 48 ft. by 15 ft.

**Central heating, main services.**

**Garage for 2 Cars. Charming Matured Garden.**

**FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (20,104)

3, MOUNT STREET,  
LONDON, W.1

## RALPH PAY &amp; TAYLOR

GROsvenor  
1032-33-34

## SHROPSHIRE—STAFFORDSHIRE BORDERS

Attractively situated on the fringe of a small village about 4½ miles from Market Drayton and within easy distance of Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton and Birmingham and other important towns in the West Midlands.

**A REALLY CHOICE MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 420 ACRES**

**THE RESIDENCE, COMPLETELY MODERNISED, DATES FROM THE 17TH CENTURY** and contains many interesting features. In first-class condition throughout.

9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, business room, up-to-date offices.

Main electricity, central heating, estate water supply.

Fine stabling and garage accommodation.

**COTTAGE.**



**OLD-ESTABLISHED GARDENS AND GROUNDS**

**10 VILLAS AND COTTAGES.**

Woodlands of above **74 ACRES** in hand.

**CAPITAL DAIRY AND MIXED FARM 340 ACRES (LET)** with attractive Farmhouse Residence. Substantial Buildings. 7 Cottages

**GROSS INCOME OF ABOUT £780 PER ANNUM.** Vacant possession of the residence, 2 cottages, woodland, etc., on completion.

**FREEHOLD, FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY OR AUCTION LATER. WOULD BE DIVIDED**

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Tel: MAYfair  
0023, 4

## R. C. KNIGHT &amp; SONS

130, MOUNT STREET,  
LONDON, W.1.

## NORFOLK

In a National Trust Land Setting

**ARCHITECT DESIGNED MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE**

4 bedrooms with basins (h. and c.), bathroom, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom.

Mains electricity and water. Garden.

**FREEHOLD WITH LOVELY GARDEN ½ ACRE.**

R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 27161)

## SOUTH NORFOLK

12 miles from Norwich

**GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER**

6 bedrooms, bathroom and 3 reception rooms, billiards room, two cloakrooms.

**GARAGE AND STABLING. Paddock.**

**FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3 ACRES.**

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## NORFOLK

Convenient for Coast and Broads.

**BEAUTIFULLY MODERNISED 17TH-CENTURY COTTAGE**

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, modern kitchen, mains electricity.

**GARAGE. LOVELY SHELTERED GARDENS.**

**FREEHOLD WITH NEARLY 1 ACRE OR 4 ACRES.**

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## URGENTLY REQUIRED

Well-known Q.C. having sold own house wishes to **PURCHASE BEFORE MARCH**

**A RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER**

IN THE MAIDENHEAD OR BRAY DISTRICT WITH RIVER FRONTAGE.

3 reception rooms, 4-6 bedrooms.

Sufficient land for seclusion up to **10 ACRES.**

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**THE WELL-KNOWN NORFOLK BLOOD STOCK ESTABLISHMENT**

## THE OLD BUCKENHAM STUD

**GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 6-8 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS.**

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

**STUD MANAGER'S HOUSE, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Central heating. Nine well fenced and boarded paddocks.**

**71 ACRES**

**A STRICTLY REASONABLE PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR THIS BEAUTIFULLY MAINTAINED FREEHOLD PROPERTY WITH VACANT POSSESSION.**

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And at NORWICH, STOWMARKET, CAMBRIDGE, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, HOLT and HADLEIGH

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London 46 miles. Colchester 4 miles.

**A CHARMING WIDE-FRONTED GEORGIAN MANOR**



On outskirts of  
enchanting village.

6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,  
3 large reception rooms.

**CENTRAL HEATING**

All mains services.

Productive orchard.

**GARDENER'S  
COTTAGE. GARAGE**

**2 LOOSE BOXES**

Beautifully maintained  
gardens.

**APPROX. 1 ACRE. FREEHOLD £5,500**

## IN THE BEAUTIFUL CHILTERN. 400 FT. UP

**A MODERN ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE**

London 35 miles. High Wycombe 9 miles.

With a principally S.W.  
aspect.

5-6 bedrooms (all basins),  
3-4 reception, staff room,  
modern suite of offices.

**CENTRAL HEATING  
THROUGHOUT**

**BRICK GARAGE**

**LOOSE BOX**

Beautifully maintained  
gardens. Paddock,  
orchard, etc.



**3 ACRES IN ALL. FREEHOLD £8,000**

GROSVENOR 1553  
(4 lines)

## GEORGE TROLLOPE &amp; SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)  
25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.13, Hobart Place,  
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## BRECHLEY, KENT

Lovely position. Unspoiled country, 3-400 ft. up with fine views.

## OUTSTANDING RESIDENCE

of first-class construction (40 years) in beautiful order, with

Finerooms, fitted basins,  
oak and parquet floors,  
nearly throughout.12 beds., 2 baths. (including  
self-contained flat).  
Central galleried lounge  
hall, 4 rec. rooms.Main water and electricity.  
Central heating.Septic tank drainage.  
Spacious brick buildings,  
including garages 6-8 cars.

STABLING

LODGE AND COTTAGE  
Beautiful grounds and  
paddock, 7 ACRESSALE DESIRED BEFORE SPRING. REASONABLE OFFERS SUBMITTED  
Highly recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.  
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## A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMAN'S SMALL ESTATE

Comprising ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE WITH 6 BEDROOMS  
2 DRESSING ROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS  
MODERN DOMESTIC OFFICES

Main water, gas, electricity. Cesspool drainage.

DOUBLE GARAGE WITH FLAT OVER. LODGE  
Farmery with T.T. Attested cowstalls (ties for 9), bull pen. Loose boxes, etc. Range  
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IN ALL AMOUNTING TO ABOUT 50 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. £16,000

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## NEAR ALTON, HAMPSHIRE

SMALL DAIRY FARM WITH CHARMING PERIOD FARMHOUSE  
residence, completely modernised and in excellent condition.

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 3 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM, KITCHEN, ETC.

ANNEXE WITH 3 ROOMS AND COTTAGE WITH 3 ROOMS

AND KITCHEN. GOOD SET OF FARM BUILDINGS INCLUDING

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RANGE OF LOOSE BOXES, WORKSHOP, TRACTOR SHED

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IN ALL ABOUT 14 ACRES

Additional 6 acres available for renting.

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## SCOTTISH COUNTRY HOUSES

**ARGYLL WITH 9 ACRES** and frontage to sea loch with yacht anchorage and  
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hydro electricity. Cottage. Garage and boatshed.**AYRSHIRE** with shooting and fishing rights. HOUSE of 3 reception rooms,  
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including arable. Small steading and 2 cottages.For particulars of the above and other Country Houses also for **FARMS, ESTATES AND SPORTING PROPERTIES**

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On instructions from Robert E. Sherwood, Esq.

## SOUTH-WEST SURREY

Exceptionally lovely rural position close to Eton Fly Fishers' Lakes and West Surrey  
Golf Course. Godalming 2½ miles, Waterloo 50 minutes. London 35 miles.FASCINATING  
17th-CENTURY  
HOUSEWith sympathetic addi-  
tions; beautifully modern-  
ised and appointed.  
8 bed and dressing rooms,  
4 bathrooms, hall, 4 recep-  
tion rooms, offices, staff  
suite.Main water and electricity.  
Central heating.

GARAGES

Excellent buildings.  
Bungalow.

Beautiful gardens and grounds about 4¾ ACRES

FREEHOLD £8,250. OPEN TO REASONABLE OFFER  
Further cottage and land available if required. Godalming Office.

## BETWEEN FARNHAM AND GUILDFORD

Close to well-known village, on south side of Hog's Back. Buses pass the property.  
Golf course within 1½ miles.

## LOVELY OLD 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Beautifully modernised  
and restored  
throughout.Lounge hall, 2 reception  
(23 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in.;  
18 ft. 3 in. by 17 ft. 10 in.),  
cocktail bar, study (or  
4th bedroom), 3 bedrooms,  
bathroom, cloakroom,  
complete offices.

Central heating.

Main water and electricity.

2 garages. Outbuildings.

Picturesque partially

walled garden, ¾ ACRE

FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION. Farnham Office.

**FARNHAM, SURREY**. On bus route. Waterloo 1 hour. **FASCINATING  
PERIOD RESIDENCE**, converted from and forming part of lovely Georgian  
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£4,000 WITH POSSESSION**. Farnham Office.WINCHESTER  
FLEET  
FARNBOROUGH

## ALFRED PEARSON &amp; SON

HARTLEY WINTNEY  
ALDRSHOT  
ALRESFORD

## £3,250—PERIOD RESIDENCE

Part Queen Anne

On important main road 30 miles London.

IDEAL FOR CATERING OR OTHER COMMERCIAL  
PURPOSES6-8 bedrooms, bathroom, 3-4 reception rooms. Outbuild-  
ings suitable for extension.

CENTRAL HEATING. LOVELY GARDEN

Hartley Wintney Office. Tel. 233.

## WANTED

SMALL CHARACTER HOUSE

Required in NORTH HAMPSHIRE village.

MUST BE WITHIN 1 HOUR TRAIN JOURNEY  
OF LONDON

3 bedrooms sufficient.

£25,000 WILL BE PAID FOR  
SUITABLE PROPERTY

Ref. C. Hartley Wintney Office. Tel. 233.

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MR. ROLAND HINXMAN

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ALRESFORDAND PROPERTIES IN THAT AREA WILL NOW  
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CHOICE BUILDING SITES

## FOR SALE

FITZROY ROAD

3 ABOUT 160-FT. FRONTAGE EACH AT £700

DINORBEN ESTATE

MANY BEAUTIFUL SITES, SOME NICELY  
TIMBERED, MINIMUM FRONTAGE 150 ft.

PRICE £6 PER FOOT FRONTAGE

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SITES FROM 42 FT. FRONTAGE UPWARDS  
PRICE £7 PER FOOT FRONTAGE

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## CURTIS & HENSON

and at  
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### BUSH HALL, HATFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE

PRACTICALLY ADJOINING AND FORMING PART OF THE HATFIELD PARK ESTATE  
THE LEASE OF THIS HOUSE, MAINLY GEORGIAN, BUT PARTLY EARLY QUEEN ANNE



and with an excellent T.T. farmery, is offered for sale.

Occupying a delightful position and overlooking parkland, the HOUSE comprises entrance hall, cloakroom and gun room, 3 reception rooms, lounge hall, 6 principal bedrooms, dressing room and 2 bathrooms, 2 attic bedrooms with bath, self-contained servants' quarters with 2 bedrooms and bathroom. Playroom. Boxroom. Main water and electricity. Central Heating. GARAGE BLOCK with CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT, LODGE and PAIR OF COTTAGES. Good range of farm buildings including modernised cow house. Informal pleasure gardens, hard tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard, paddocks and pasture land intersected by the River Lea.

ABOUT 53 ACRES IN ALL

A sum is required for the capital improvements which have been carried out by the present Lessee.



Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. RICHARD ELLIS & SON, 165, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3, and CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

GROsvenor  
2861

## TRESIDDER & CO.

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:  
"Cornishmen, London"

### PIG AND DAIRY FARM WEST SUSSEX

Hour's rail London.

#### ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Hall, 2 reception, bath., 4 bedrooms. Main electricity and water. Garage. Stabling.

T.T. COWHOUSE

#### RANGE OF MODERN PIGGERIES

Pleasure and kitchen gardens, orchard and meadowland. 20 ACRES. WOULD DIVIDE

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (15902)

### 9 ACRES. £6,850 FREEHOLD

#### GLOS—OXON BORDERS

Outskirts small village, off main road.

#### 17th-CENTURY COTSWOLD MILL HOUSE

Hall, 3 reception rooms (one 33 ft. by 18 ft.), 2 bathrooms, 6-8 bedrooms. Part easily convertible back to cottage. Electricity and water laid on. Telephone. Aga. Garage, stabling, barn, etc. Charming gardens. Orchard and woodland.

Intersected by trout stream.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (18,275)

### £4,500 BARGAIN PRICE

### BEAUTIFUL PART OF DEVON

with good sporting facilities.

#### DIGNIFIED COUNTRY HOUSE

12 bedrooms (9 h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, 4 reception. Electric light. Good garage and stable block. Men's rooms. Hard tennis court. Grounds and field about 8 ACRES.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (20,400)

### IN CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY

Between Colchester and Ipswich.

#### ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE

Delightful setting, secluded not isolated, mile village. 5 beds., modern bathroom, 3 reception rooms, office. Garage.

T.T. AND ATTESTED COWHOUSE FOR 20 Dairy, barn, pigsties. Electricity. Modern drainage. Bungalow. Good easy working medium soil bordered on the east by a brook.

40 ACRES

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (28,855)

### ON THE HILLS ABOVE HENLEY

Easy reach Reading and Henley, 300 ft. up.

#### QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

Hall, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, 4 bedrooms (h. and c.). Central heating. Aga. Main water and electricity. Telephone. Garages. 2 ACRES gardens and orchard

ADDITIONAL 10 ACRES (with pig house)

AVAILABLE if required. FREEHOLD

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (28,259)

### WANTED URGENTLY

WITHIN 50 MILES LONDON

COUNTRY or VILLAGE HOUSE, 5 BEDROOMS, with GARDENS, ETC. MAIN SERVICES UP TO £4,500 FREEHOLD

### FARM WANTED. 30 TO 100 ACRES

WITH GOOD HOUSE, 4-6 BEDROOMS

MAIN ELECTRICITY

PREFERABLY

NEAR SEA AND SMALL TOWN

USUAL COMMISSION REQUIRED

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

MAIDENHEAD  
SUNNINGDALE

BETWEEN

### MAIDENHEAD AND HENLEY

High up amidst lovely country, practically adjoining hundreds of acres of National Trust commons.



THE PERFECT LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, staff sitting room, etc. Complete central heating. 2 garages. Woodland gardens of about 1 ACRE.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE AT £4,950

Sole Agents: GIDDY & GIDDY, Maidenhead (Tel. 53).

### WINDSOR

A few minutes walk from the Long Walk and the Great Park.



A Commodious Residence in one of the best residential roads in the town. 5 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, modern kitchen, etc. Double garage. Main services. Garden with tennis lawn.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Sole Agents: GIDDY & GIDDY, Windsor (Tel. 73).

WINDSOR, SLOUGH  
GERRARDS CROSS

### AN EXCEPTIONAL SMALL ESTATE

Convenient Maidenhead, Windsor and London.



A Luxurious Tudor-style Residence. 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, gallery hall. Exceptional labour-saving offices. Expensively equipped in faultless condition. Thermostatic electrically controlled central heating. Garage for 4. 2 COTTAGES. ATTESTED FARMERY. Magnificent gardens. Valuable enclosures of pasture, in all 22 1/2 ACRES. FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: GIDDY & GIDDY, Maidenhead (Tel. 53).

## R. B. TAYLOR & SONS

16, PRINCES STREET, YEOVIL (Tel. 2074-6); SHERBORNE (99); BRIDGWATER (3456-7); 16, MAGDALEN STREET, EXETER (56043)

### WINCANTON (FOUR MILES)

JUST IN THE MARKET

#### ATTRACTIVE STONE AND TILED COTTAGE RESIDENCE

In elevated position, in unspoilt country.

Lounge, dining-hall, kitchen with Rayburn, 3 bedrooms, bathroom and w.c. Good garden with lawns and borders in all 3/4 ACRE

GARAGE AND GARDEN CHALET. £3,000 OR OFFER

### SHERBORNE (6 MILES)

#### MODERNISED COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Stone and slated, on the outskirts of an unspoilt village.

Dining hall, sitting room (20 ft. long), kitchen, 3 excellent bedrooms, well-equipped bathroom. Useful outbuilding. Space for garage.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. MODERN SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE

PRICE £2,250

(Further 3 acres available, if required)

### DEVON. NEAR SOUTH MOLTON

25 ACRES OF SOUND PASTURE AND ARABLE

COMFORTABLE FARMHOUSE

5 beds., bath., 2 rec., etc. Attested cow ties for 6. Barn, piggeries, etc.

FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

OFFERS AROUND £4,000 INVITED

FOR QUICK SALE

RECOMMENDED

### DEVON/DORSET BORDER

Within easy reach of Lyme Regis.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

2 rec., kitchen, 5 beds., bathroom, etc. Delightful garden.

REDUCED TO £4,250

### NORTH DORSET

STONE AND TILED MODERNISED COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Attractive lounge-hall, dining room, well-equipped kitchen with Rayburn, bathroom, cloakroom, 3 large bedrooms. Garage. Small but attractive garden.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE

£3,600 OR OFFER

23, MOUNT STREET,  
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

## WILSON & CO.

GROSVENOR  
1441

### SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

Easy reach of Fareham and the Hamble River. Good bus service from village.



**CHARMING OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE.** Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, offices with sitting room, 5 main bedrooms (all with basins, h. and c.), 2 bathrooms (3 further bedrooms if required). Main services. Central heating. Garage and stabling.  
**£5,250 FREEHOLD WITH 1½ ACRES**

### AN IDEAL SUSSEX COUNTRY COTTAGE

In the village of Westfield behind Hastings and within easy reach of Battle. Charming views.



The property has been reconstructed and modernised by well-known architect and is now in perfect order. 3 beds., beautifully fitted bathroom, 2 reception, bright and cheerful kitchen, cloakroom. Large garage. Main electric light and power. Co.'s gas and water. Secluded garden.  
**£3,750 FREEHOLD**

### BETWEEN ESHER AND COBHAM SURREY. Only 15 miles London on high ground. Easy reach bus, Green Line and station. Waterloo 20 minutes.



A luxuriously-fitted modern Tudor House built in 1938 regardless of cost. 5 beds (basins h. and c.), 2 tiled baths with showers, galleried landing, lounge (22 ft. by 16 ft.), panelled dining room, study, perfect offices with sitting room. Gas-fired central heating and main services. Double garage. Delightful gardens.  
**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

WINCHESTER

## JAMES HARRIS & SON

Telephone 2355

By direction of the executors of the late Sir Percy Bysshe Shelley, Bart.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

### THE AVINGTON ESTATE, HAMPSHIRE 2012 ACRES

4 CORN AND STOCK FARMS. AGENT'S HOUSE. THE PLOUGH INN, ITCHEN ABBAS. PARKLAND. 35 COTTAGES.  
WATER MEADOWS. GRAIN DRYING PLANT. ACCOMMODATION LANDS.

ABOUT 2½ MILES OF FISHING IN THE RIVER ITCHEN

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, MARCH 12th. PRINCIPALLY AS A WHOLE OR IN 33 LOTS

Particulars (price 5s.) in due course from the Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. RAYMOND BARKER, NIX & CO., 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2, or from the Auctioneers: Messrs. JAMES HARRIS & SON, Jewry Chambers, Winchester. Telephone 2355.

BEACONSFIELD (Tel. 600-1)  
BURNHAM (Tel. 1000-1)

## A. C. FROST & CO.

GERRARDS CROSS (Tel. 2277-8)  
FARNHAM COMMON (Tel. 300)

### AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

In a charming and secluded position only 19 miles West of London.



Skilfully converted and  
in excellent order.

4 BEDROOMS, 2 BATH-  
ROOMS, 3 RECEPTION  
ROOMS, CLOAKROOM,  
MODERN KITCHEN

All main services.

TWO GARAGES.

WELL LAID OUT GARDEN OF NEARLY HALF ACRE MAKING PERFECT  
SETTING FOR PROPERTY.

Details from A. C. FROST & Co., Burnham, Bucks. (Tel.: 1000-1)

### GERRARDS CROSS

Overlooking Green Belted Parkland. Station 10 minutes.

A MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Outstanding in con-  
struction and design

including entrance hall, 4  
recep., modern offices, 4  
principal bedrooms, dress-  
ing room and staff accom-  
modation, 3 bathrooms.  
Central heating.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.  
Large garage. Outbuild-  
ings. Very attractive  
garden extending to about

1½ ACRES



FREEHOLD £5,500 or near offer

Sole Agents: A. C. FROST & Co., Gerrards Cross. Tel. 2277/8.

### WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 and 4112.

### PETERSFIELD TO MIDHURST. £5,500

Amidst exquisite country with fine views.



Charming old stone and  
brick Residence, well  
restored and  
modernised.

Avenue drive. Cloaks,  
lounge (26 ft. long), dining  
room, large sun loggia,  
4 bed and dressing rooms  
(basins), bathroom. Central  
heating throughout. Elec-  
tric light. Aga cooker.  
Garage for 3 cars. Delight-  
ful garden, fruit trees and  
woodland about 3 ACRES  
FREEHOLD

A FEW ACRES OF PASTURE CAN BE HAD IF WANTED

A 17th-CENTURY MELLOWED BRICK HOUSE  
HIDDEN AWAY in a little village between OXFORD, THAME AND AYLES-  
BURY and scheduled as an ancient monument. Excellent condition. Hall,  
2 sitting, 3-4 bedrooms, bath. Main services. Garage. Old-world garden and  
paddock, orchard. 3 ACRES FREEHOLD. FOR PRIVATE SALE OR BY  
AUCTION MARCH NEXT.

### ORMISTON, KNIGHT & HUDSON

241, POOLE HILL, BOURNEMOUTH Tel. 7161  
AND AT RINGWOOD, FERNDOWN, BROCKENHURST, BARTON-ON-SEA  
AND HIGHCLIFFE

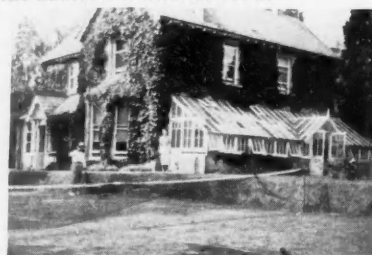
### CLOSE TO THE CENTRE OF WIMBORNE, DORSET

This attractive residence with lovely open southerly outlook  
ENJOYING AN ALMOST RURAL SETTING

Planned on 2 floors only  
and containing: hall with  
radiator, cloakroom, lounge  
23 ft. by 15 ft., dining  
room 17 ft. by 15 ft.,  
study, breakfast room,  
kitchen, 5-6 bedrooms,  
bathroom, sep. w.c. Brick  
garage, coach house, stable  
and cow house.

Main water, gas and  
electricity.

Charming sheltered  
matured grounds of  
about 3½ ACRES,  
including a paddock of  
2 acres.



PRICE £6,250 FREEHOLD OR OFFER.

The sale of this property affords an unique opportunity of acquiring a property with  
all the amenities of a town yet in country surroundings.  
Full details from the sole agents as above.



# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

By direction of Frank Austin, Esq., J.P.

AUCTION MONDAY NEXT

## SUSSEX: 10 MILES FROM LEWES

1 mile from main line station.

### LOWER CLAVERHAM FARM, BERWICK



The home of the Selmeiston herd of T.T. and Attested Friesians.

#### VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED 16th-CENTURY MANOR FARMHOUSE

with views of the Downs.  
6 bedrooms (h. and c.), bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Part central heating. Main electricity. Piped water supply throughout the farm. Well-kept gardens with "En-Tout-Cas" tennis court. BAILIFF'S HOUSE. 2 COTTAGES and BUNGALOW, all with bathrooms and electricity.**VALUABLE ATTESTED DAIRY FARM**  
Capital buildings and extensive concreted yards. Cowstalls for 35. Milking parlour, dairy, barn, range of hovels and yards, bull pens, calving boxes, calf pens, modern pigeries, stabling and garages. Very fine implement shed 90 ft. by 40 ft.

237 ACRES

**VACANT POSSESSION** excepting about 20 acres.Also, with Vacant Possession, Freehold Modern Residence, 3 beds., bathroom, 2 living rooms.  
**FOR SALE BY AUCTION in 2 LOTS (unless previously sold), at THE WHITE HART HOTEL, LEWES, on JANUARY 25, 1954.**  
Joint Auctioneers: ROWLAND GORRINGE & CO., Lewes (Tel. 660); JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: MAYfair 6341).

## HERTFORDSHIRE

Village ½ mile, Bishop's Stortford 4½ miles.

### SMALL ATTESTED FARMERY TOGETHER WITH A PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE

LOUNGE HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS,  
6 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS,  
2 BATHROOMSBEAUTIFUL GARDENS  
AND SHRUBBERYCOMPREHENSIVE  
RANGE OF BUILDINGS  
GARDENER'S COTTAGE. BUNGALOW  
IN ALL ABOUT 35 ACRES  
FOR SALE FREEHOLDWITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE (SUBJECT TO SERVICE OCCUPATION)  
Joint Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1 (GROsvenor 1553),  
and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (42,034)

### WANTED TO PURCHASE

#### A FIRST CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

NEAR A GOOD MARKET TOWN and within about  
2 hours travelling of London.IN WEST SUSSEX FOR CHOICE, HANTS,  
WILTS OR DORSETTHE PROPERTY SHOULD COMPRISE A MEDIUM-  
SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, PREFERABLY OF  
THE 18TH CENTURY, with about 8 bedrooms and  
4 or more bathrooms, and a high-quality

#### FARM OF ABOUT 400 ACRES

Several cottages are required on the estate, together  
with adequate up-to-date farm buildings, and the land  
must be in hand.Please send full details of available property to  
**JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square,**  
London, W.1. (Ref. R.H.R.)

### FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION BASINGSTOKE DISTRICT

Within 2 miles of station; under an hour from town,  
400 ft. above sea level in sheltered position facing south with  
distant views.Attractive Period House, part reputed to date from  
the Jacobean period. 6 beds., 2 baths., 3 reception,  
kitchen with Esse cooker and boiler. Main electricity  
and power and water. Central heating. Garages for  
3 cars. Lovely old barn, 2 loose boxes and stall, 2  
cottages. **ABOUT 4½ ACRES**, comprising tennis and  
other lawns, partly walled kitchen garden and paddock  
surrounded by belt of magnificent beeches and the  
woodland is a mass of huls. **PRICE £7,500**  
Inspected and recommended by **JOHN D. WOOD  
AND CO.** (C.61,072)

### JUST IN THE MARKET

#### KENT. BETWEEN SEVENOAKS AND TONBRIDGE

#### WELL APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE

DESIGNED BY MR. REGINALD FRY, F.R.I.B.A.

LOUNGE HALL, CHARMING DINING ROOM,  
STUDY, HANDSOME LOUNGE, 6 BEST AND  
2 STAFF BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, MODERN  
DOMESTIC OFFICES WITH ESSE COOKERMain electricity, gas and water.  
Main drainage and complete central heating.GARAGES  
ATTRACTIVE GARDENS. 2 PERIOD COTTAGES.  
Paddock

18 ACRES

**TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD WITH VACANT  
POSSESSION**Further particulars from **JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,**  
23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (J.33,386)

### NEAR GODALMING, SURREY

Rural position on edge of a favourite village.  
**A CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE**3 reception rooms, 6 principal  
bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and 3 staff bed-  
rooms. Main services and  
septic tank.Garages and stabling.  
Walled kitchen garden.  
Parkland.2 EXCELLENT COT-  
TAGES. About 10½ Acres

#### FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

The house would be sold with or without cottages and a smaller area.

Sole Agents: **JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.**  
(R.22,994)

### NASSAU, BAHAMAS

OVERLOOKING AND WITH DIRECT ACCESS TO THE SEA  
**A MOST DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE**Beautifully situated in  
lovely gardens.Drawing room, dining  
room, well-fitted kitchen,  
butler's pantry, small sit-  
ting room, 5 double bed-  
rooms, 2 staff bedrooms,  
4 bathrooms.

#### GARAGE FOR 2.

Gardener's  
accommodation.Main water, electricity and  
telephone.

#### SUN BALCONIES

AND LOGGIAS

**UNFURNISHED or FURNISHED LEASE** for 5 to 7 years available,  
or might be let furnished now for the winter months.  
Agents: **JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.**MAYfair 6341  
(10 lines)

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:  
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo, London"

SACKVILLE HOUSE,  
40, PICCADILLY, W.1  
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

## F. L. MERCER & CO.

REGent 2481  
and 2295

### SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

Surrounded by farms and private estates.

Within easy reach of Lingfield Park Race Course; under 2 miles from the station and about 5 miles from East Grinstead.

#### WELL BUILT RESIDENCE

with bright and sunny interior, completely re-decorated and modernised.

LOUNGE HALL, 3 ATTRACTIVE RECEPTION ROOMS, 5 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, 3 MAIN BATHROOMS.

On the top floor are 4 other rooms and bathroom which could be sealed off if not required.

Central heating. Main services.

2 LARGE GARAGES AND VARIOUS OUTHOUSES. Grounds planted with numerous trees and shrubs in great variety.

Large spring-fed pond; large apple orchard.

#### FOR SALE WITH 3 ACRES AT TEMPTING PRICE

The property could be occupied without additional expenditure.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.  
(Tel.: REGent 2481.)

### SURREY

#### IN GREEN BELT AREA CLOSE TO CHIPSTEAD GOLF COURSE.

16 miles south of London. Within 4 minutes' walk of station with 20 minute service of electric trains to Victoria, London Bridge or Charing Cross, reached in 32 minutes. Bus service few minutes' walk.

#### CHARMING MODERN DETACHED HOUSE

The subject of considerable recent expenditure. In impeccable condition, labour saving to a marked degree and ready for immediate occupation.

Attractive 'L' shaped hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, excellent modern kitchen with quarry tiled floor, Leisure stainless steel sink unit. Pine block floors.

Cooking by electricity. All main services connected. Immersion heater.

GARAGE. Well laid out inexpensive garden.

#### PRICE FREEHOLD £4,850

Recommended as a choice little property.

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.  
(Tel.: REGent 2481.)

### RESIDENTIAL AND FARMING ESTATE IN WEST SUSSEX

Amidst the Downs between Pulborough and Steyning.



Fascinating Residence. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 10 beds. (basins), 5 baths. Central heating, mains, Aga. Garages. Garden room. 4 cottages. Delightful grounds and excellent T.T. attested farmery; trout lake.

#### FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 230 ACRES.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.  
(Tel.: REGent 2481.)

### ON THE

#### OUTSKIRTS OF CANTERBURY

#### SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE ON 2 FLOORS.

In excellent condition having recently been the subject of considerable expenditure, 3 reception rooms, morning room, 6 bedrooms, bathroom.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. SMALL WALLED GARDEN.

£3,950.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.  
(Tel.: REGent 2481.)

#### FINE POSITION IN SEVENOAKS

Close to Knole Park,

One mile station, excellent trains to London 35 minutes.

MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE OF CHARMING DESIGN, well equipped and in excellent condition, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE. Secluded garden.

#### TEMPTING PRICE £5,850.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.  
(Tel.: REGent 2481.)

### £1,000 BELOW

#### 1948 PURCHASE PRICE

ONE OF THOSE FASCINATING OLD ROAD-SIDE HOUSES (BLACK AND WHITE TIMBER-FRAMED), Circa 1391.

#### IN A SUSSEX VILLAGE

On main road to Battle and Hastings; formed from two of an "L" shaped group of cottages.

2 SITTING ROOMS, 3 OR 4 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM.

Main electric light and power. Main water and drainage.

SITE AREA 1/4 ACRE WITH FRONTAGE TO SMALL STREAM.

#### FOR SALE AT £2,750

Will soon attract a buyer at this low price level.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.  
(Tel.: REGent 2481.)

### ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDERS

#### IN "CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY"

Delightful secluded situation in no way overlooked yet close to picturesque old-world village; easy reach Sudbury, Ipswich, Braintree and Bishop's Stortford.

#### BEAUTIFULLY RESTORED OLD MILL HOUSE

conveniently planned on 2 floors.

LOUNGE HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 6 OR 7 BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS.

Central heating throughout. Fitted basins in all bedrooms. Main electricity. Good water supply.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

Old-world gardens with millstream.

#### FOR SALE WITH 2 ACRES

Additional land up to 37 acres and 2 cottages may be purchased.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.  
(Tel.: REGent 2481.)

SEVENOAKS 2246 (4 lines)  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS 4467  
OXTED 240 & 1166  
REIGATE 2938 & 3793

## IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SEVENOAKS, KENT  
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT  
OXTED, SURREY  
REIGATE, SURREY

### SEVENOAKS. Fast journey to Town. A SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER



Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks.  
(Tel. 2246 4 lines).

Entirely secluded in an easily maintained garden of 1 1/2 ACRES.

5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, staff room, cloaks and good offices.

All main services.

Garage, greenhouse, out-buildings.

PRICE FREEHOLD  
£6,250

### ONE MILE REIGATE TOWN

Choice residential position. Far-reaching views.



Further particulars of the Owner's Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD AND CO., 47, High Street, Reigate (Tel. 2938 and 3793), and at Oxted, Surrey; Sevenoaks and Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Most desirable Modern Detached Residence

4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms.

DETACHED GARAGE

Attractive and matured formal gardens.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

Main services.

FREEHOLD  
Vacant Possession

### OXTED, SURREY

#### A CHARMING TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE

with views to the Downs.

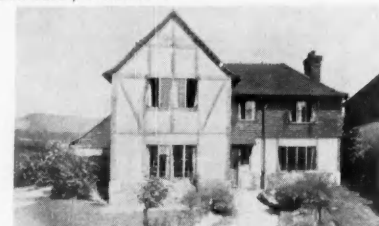
3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms.

GARAGE

ABOUT 1/2 ACRE

POSSESSION  
FREEHOLD £4,950

Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Station Road East, Oxted (240 and 1166).



#### ANY REASONABLE OFFER CONSIDERED

Royal Tunbridge Wells. On a sandstone ridge, enjoying beautiful unspoiled views.

Main wing of a superb residence remodelled and modernised.

5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception, cloakroom, kitchen (Agamatic boiler), etc.

Main services, Park-like grounds and kitchen garden, about

2 ACRES  
GARAGE  
ONLY £6,250  
FREEHOLD

Recommended by the Owner's Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 7, London Road, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 446-7).



AUCTIONEERS  
AND ESTATE AGENTS

## OSBORNE KING & MEGHAN

14, MONTGOMERY STREET,  
BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND

### CO. CAVAN, IRELAND FORT LURGAN, VIRGINIA

#### REGENCY STYLE HOUSE WITH ABOUT 45 ACRES

3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 5 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS

WALLED-IN GARDEN AND OUT-OFFICES

MAIN ELECTRICITY

THE PROPERTY IS FREEHOLD

### CO. DONEGAL, IRELAND GLENMORE, BALLYBOFEY

#### A SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 6 BEDROOMS,

2 DRESSING ROOMS, 5 BATHROOMS

STEWARDS HOUSE. 2 GATE LODGES, STABLING, etc.

161 ACRES OR THEREABOUTS

EXCELLENT SALMON FISHING, GROUSE SHOOTING

OVER 7,000 ACRES

OSBORNE KING & MEGHAN, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 14, Montgomery Street, Belfast. Tel. 27613 (3 lines).



BOURNEMOUTH  
SOUTHAMPTON

## FOX &amp; SONS

BRIGHTON  
WORTHING

## ROTTINGDEAN, SUSSEX

*Close to the old village.*

## THIS CHARMING REPRODUCTION TUDOR STYLE COTTAGE

enjoying fine sea and  
downland views.3 bedrooms, bathroom and  
w.c., lounge, dining room,  
study, well-equipped  
kitchen.

GARAGE

SMALL GARDEN

PRICE £4,500

FREEHOLD.

Vacant Possession.

FOX &amp; SONS, 117-118, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 39201 (7 lines).

*By order of the Liquidator.*

## WIMBORNE, DORSET

*In an enviable position close to this interesting old minster town, 6 miles Poole, 10 miles Bournemouth.*

## THE WELL CONSTRUCTED FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE

"GARTH LODGE,"  
ROWLANDS5 principal bedrooms,  
3 attic bedrooms, 3 bath-  
rooms, 3 reception rooms,  
sun lounge, conservatory,  
kitchen and good offices.  
Garages with store rooms  
over.*Main services.  
Modern septic drainage.*Well laid out gardens of  
**ABOUT 1 ACRE**  
Vacant Possession.**To be SOLD by AUCTION at ST. PETERS HALL, HINTON ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH on FEBRUARY 18, 1954, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold by private treaty).**Solicitors: Messrs. HYDE, MAHON & PASCALL, 33, Ely Place, London, E.C.1.  
Auctioneers: FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Tel. 6300.

## CHICHESTER HARBOUR

*Delightfully situated in parkland with views over Chichester Harbour and Hayling Island.*

## SELF-CONTAINED WING OF CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE

5 bedrooms, 2 dressing  
rooms, bathroom, panelled  
hall, cloakroom, 2 charm-  
ing reception rooms, study,  
modern kitchen with Aga.*Main services.*

GARAGE

SUMMERHOUSE

Inexpensive grounds,  
comprising lawns, sunken  
garden, woodland and lake,  
in all  
**ABOUT 4½ ACRES**

FOX &amp; SONS, 32, London Road, Southampton. Tel. 5155 (4 lines).

INSPECTION STRONGLY RECOMMENDED **MUST BE SOLD**  
**SUSSEX. FIVE MILES FROM SEA***Pleasantly situated in a picturesque old-world village only 8 miles from Brighton and 49 miles from London.*AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING MODERNISED  
PERIOD RESIDENCE OF CHARACTERcombining delightful old-  
world features with  
modern conveniences.  
3 bedrooms (h. and c.),  
bathroom, lounge, draw-  
ing room, cloakroom, sun  
lounge, dining room, well-  
fitted kitchen.*Main electricity and power.**Main water.*DOUBLE GARAGE  
GREENHOUSE  
Secluded, well-maintained  
gardens of over ¼ ACRE  
Vacant Possession  
**AT A VERY REASON-  
ABLE PRICE FOR  
QUICK SALE**

FOX &amp; SONS, 117-118, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 39201 (7 lines).

## HAMBLE RIVER

*Occupying a sheltered site yet convenient for village and with good bus services close at hand.*

## SUPERIOR FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

suitable for private  
occupation, small  
school or similar  
purpose.5 principal bed and dress-  
ing rooms, 5 secondary  
bedrooms, 3 bathrooms,  
half-tiled cloakroom,  
3 reception rooms, nursery,  
kitchen with Aga, staff  
room and offices.*Main services.*

GARAGING FOR 4

Outhouses.  
Timbered grounds with  
lawns and hard tennis  
court, in all about  
**3½ ACRES**

PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD, OR NEAR OFFER

FOX &amp; SONS, 32, London Road, Southampton. Tel. 5155 (4 lines).

## WINCHESTER—BISHOPS WALTHAM

*On high ground in the centre of a village. Winchester 5 miles.*

## 17th-CENTURY THATCHED COTTAGE

equipped with modern  
conveniences and main  
services, but capable of  
further improvement.3 excellent bedrooms,  
dressing room, bathroom,  
2 reception rooms, store  
room, kitchen with Ideal  
boiler.*Main electricity and water.*OUTBUILDING  
USED AS GARAGE

Useful garden.

**OWNER LEAVING THE DISTRICT, WILL CONSIDER ALL  
REASONABLE OFFERS FOR QUICK SALE**

FOX &amp; SONS, 32, London Road, Southampton. Tel. 5155 (4 lines).

## FAVOURITE FINDON VILLAGE

5 MILES FROM WORTHING

*Delightfully situate on the edge of this charming Downland village, adjoining open country, yet convenient for frequent bus services to Worthing Stations and sea front.*CHARMING  
MODERN DETACHED  
RESIDENCEon high ground and enjoy-  
ing delightful views.4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms,  
oak-panelled dining room,  
oak-panelled hall, lounge  
about 25 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft.,  
sun room, study, excellent  
kitchen.*Part central heating.*

2 GARAGES

Well stocked garden.



PRICE £5,750 FREEHOLD

FOX &amp; SONS, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel. 6120 (3 lines).

## SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

*Only a short distance from the coast, 4 miles Lyngington.*

## WELL-CONSTRUCTED RESIDENCE

occupying pleasant  
rural position with open  
views.4 bedrooms, bathroom,  
2 sitting rooms, cloakroom,  
kitchen with Aga cooker.

BRICK GARAGE

*Main services.*Garden including lawns,  
flower beds, small orchard.

Vacant Possession.



PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD. OPEN TO NEAR OFFER

FOX &amp; SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Tel. 6300.

## DORSET

*1 mile from a good market town, 8 miles Bournemouth.*

## A WELL-BUILT BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

having all modern  
conveniences.2 bedrooms, bathroom,  
lounge, dining room,  
kitchen.

GARAGE

Conservatory.  
Greenhouse with 4 vines.*Main electricity, gas and  
water.*Fully cultivated garden of  
**ABOUT ½ ACRE**

Vacant Possession



PRICE £3,750 FREEHOLD

FOX &amp; SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Tel. 6300.

## HAYWARDS HEATH

*Occupying a pleasant semi-rural position between Haywards Heath and Lindfield and about 10 minutes' walk of the station, whence London may be reached by an excellent service of fast electric trains.*AN ATTRACTIVE DETACHED MODERN ARCHITECT-DESIGNED  
HOUSEin excellent decorative  
order.Oak-strip flooring through-  
out ground floor, and  
principal rooms have south  
aspect. 5 bedrooms (basins  
h. and c.), bathroom,  
entrance hall with cloak-  
room, large lounge, dining  
room, kitchen with break-  
fast room.*All main services.*Central heating throughout.  
Attractive well laid out  
garden of just over  
**½ ACRE**

GARAGE



PRICE £6,750 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

FOX &amp; SONS, 117-118, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 39201 (7 lines).

41, BERKELEY SQUARE,  
LONDON, W.1. GRO. 3056

## LOFTS & WARNER

Also at OXFORD  
and ANDOVER

### KENT

2 miles from Maidstone with excellent train service.  
**GEORGIAN RESIDENCE**



3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.  
Central heating. Main water, electricity and gas.  
**Garage. 3 ACRES**  
**£6,450**

LOFTS & WARNER, as above. (6266)

### WOKING, SURREY

About ½ mile from station.

#### WELL-PLANNED RESIDENCE

Comprising:

3 RECEPTION, 5 PRINCIPAL and 4 SECONDARY  
BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS,  
GARAGE.

All main services.

About **TWO-THIRDS OF AN ACRE**,

including tennis court.

**FREEHOLD £5,250**

Suitable for occupation or conversion.

Sole Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, as above. (V.653)

### SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE

On the Chilterns. Henley 8½ miles. London 43 miles.  
**SMALL CHARACTER RESIDENCE**



WITH OAK BEAMS AND FITMENTS, 3 reception,  
5 bedrooms. Main water, electricity, 4-roomed cottage  
adjoining, tenant giving domestic service. Garage and  
useful outbuildings.

LOFTS & WARNER, 14, St. Giles, Oxford, and as above.

44, ST. JAMES'S  
PLACE, S.W.1.

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

HYDe Park  
0911-2-3-4

### HERTFORDSHIRE

Overlooking a common and a few miles from main line stations with alternative services  
to London (under 20 miles); 2 minutes from bus service.

#### THIS VERY ATTRACTIVE BLACK AND WHITE COTTAGE RESIDENCE



(About 300 years old), in  
beautiful order, well fitted  
and modernised.

Large hall and 2 sitting  
rooms, 3 bedrooms (basins),  
bathroom.

Main electricity and power.  
Gas. Main drainage. Co.'s  
water.

**LARGE GARAGE**

And other outbuildings.

CHARMING AND SECLUDED OLD GARDEN.

**PRICE FREEHOLD, £5,250. EARLY VACANT POSSESSION**

Head Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.24643)

### OVERLOOKING HENLEY GOLF COURSE

On a southern slope of the Chilterns, 400 ft. up. Very convenient for Reading (7 miles—  
Paddington 45 minutes).

#### MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER

In rural surroundings of  
real beauty and commanding  
views of great charm.

Entrance hall, cloakroom,  
lounge hall, drawing room,  
dining room, study, fine  
domestic offices, Aga, 6 bed-  
rooms (one en suite), 2 staff  
bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Main elec-  
tricity and power. Main  
water. Modern drainage.

Excellent cottage.

**2 GARAGES.**



**3 HEATED GREENHOUSES AND OUTBUILDINGS.**  
**ABOUT 4½ ACRES**

Inspected and recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place,  
S.W.1. (L.R.26537)

## COLLINS & COLLINS AND RAWLENC & SQAUREY

WESTLAND HOUSE, 3, CHESTERFIELD GARDENS, CURZON STREET, W.1. Tel.: GROsvenor 3641 (6 lines)  
In association with the other branches of RAWLENC & SQAUREY.

### SUSSEX

Easy motoring reach of the South Coast.



**PICTURESQUE 15th-CENTURY RESIDENCE**, red brick and half timbered,  
modernised; 4 oak-panelled reception rooms, oak staircase and floors, 8 bedrooms,  
2 bathrooms; also ANNEXE: 2 reception, 4 bedrooms and bathroom; main water  
and elec. Lodge, Cottage, Bailiff's house, SMALL FARMERY; Squash court,  
swimming pool, DELIGHTFUL GARDENS, WOODLANDS; in all **80 ACRES.**  
**FOR SALE FREEHOLD** Fol. 24,915

### NO COMMISSION REQUIRED

WANTED ON BEHALF OF A CLIENT

**IN SUSSEX OR SURREY**, within 12 miles of a main-line station, convenient for  
the City. A REALLY CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE of character, modernised,  
and in perfect order. 6-9 beds., 3 baths., 3 rec., cottage or flat for staff. Matured  
gardens and **10-50 ACRES** of land. **£10,000—£15,000 WILL BE PAID**,  
according to quality and value.

Particulars to the Purchaser's Agents: COLLINS & COLLINS & RAWLENC & SQAUREY

### WILTSHIRE

#### DELIGHTFUL OLD RED BRICK FARMHOUSE

On the edge of a village, 400 ft. up, facing south, with delightful views.

**MODERNISED, IN EXCELLENT ORDER.** Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms,  
oak staircase, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (two more rooms if required).

**ALL ROOMS HAVE RADIATORS AND ELECTRIC POWER POINTS.**  
Excellent water supply. LOVELY OLD GARDENS, well timbered, with old walnut  
tree, lawns, kitchen garden, with a Wiltshire cob wall, old granary. MEADOW.

**IN ALL ABOUT 3½ ACRES**

HIGH STREET, LYMINGTON  
(Tel. 26) **HEWITT & CO., F.A.I.** STATION ROAD,  
NEW MILTON  
(Tel. 43) CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS,  
SURVEYORS AND VALUERS

### IN LOVELY UNDULATING NEW FOREST COUNTRY CULVERLEY OLD FARM, NEAR BEAULIEU

**A COMPACT SMALL FREEHOLD  
RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE**  
of great charm and character.

LOUNGE HALL, CLOAKROOM, 3 RECEPTION, 5 BEDROOMS,  
2 BATHROOMS, USUAL OFFICES

GOOD COTTAGE. DOUBLE GARAGE, OUTBUILDINGS

Central heating and constant hot water. Main water.

Electricity. Modern drainage.

GARDENS, AGRICULTURAL LAND AND WOODLAND, ABOUT **47 ACRES**

Full forest rights of grazing, etc.

**PRICE £8,500 (OFFER) WITH VERY EARLY POSSESSION**

Further details and plan of owners. Sole Agents, as above.

### CROWE, BATES & WEEKES

183, HIGH STREET & BRIDGE STREET, GUILDFORD (Tels.: 2864/5 and  
5137) and at CRANLEIGH (Tel.: 200).

#### IN A PRETTY VILLAGE JUST SOUTH OF GUILDFORD

1½ miles from main station (Waterloo in 40 minutes). Buses pass the property.

#### A DELIGHTFUL FAMILY HOUSE WITH COTTAGE AND 2½ ACRES

About 50 years old but with attractive appearance and charming atmosphere. Set  
in a partly walled garden. 3 reception, 6 bed and dressing, bathroom. Good garage  
and buildings. Part central heating. Small modern cottage of 4 rooms, well away  
from residence.

**FOR SALE AS A WHOLE WITH VACANT POSSESSION, OR HOUSE  
AND 1 ACRE WILL BE SOLD**

Guildford Office.

#### SUITABLE FOR AN HOTEL, SCHOOL, FLATS, ETC.

Convenient position with very pleasant country surroundings. 2 miles from Guildford,  
close to golf course.

#### SPACIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH 4½ ACRES

Lounge hall, 4 reception, 15 bedrooms (11 with basins), 2 staff rooms, 3 bathrooms.  
Garage block for 6 cars. Tennis lawn.

**PART OF LAND WOULD MAKE GOOD BUILDING SITES**

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH 4½ OR 2½ ACRES, OR WOULD BE  
LET ON LEASE WITH GOOD FURNISHINGS**

Guildford Office.





# JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1

Also at CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

MAYfair  
3316-7

## HANTS—WILTS BORDERS

**A DELIGHTFUL QUEEN ANNE STYLE HOUSE,** overlooking Village Green and standing well back from the road.



On a good bus route between two market towns.

4 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., 2 reception rooms, kitchen with Aga cooker.

TIMBER AND TILED GARAGE.

Excellent small garden. Small paddock, in all ABOUT 2 ACRES.

MAIN WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE.

Inspected and recommended by owner's agents:

JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, W.1. (MAYfair 3316/7).

## HIGH RURAL ESSEX

Just in the market, London 39 miles. Burnham-on-Crouch 15. Secluded position 300 ft. above sea level.

**ARCHITECT-DESIGNED HOUSE** of particularly good design and appearance. Built 1938

Views to the Blackwater Estuary.

4 BEDROOMS, 3 RECEPTION, CLOAKROOM DOUBLE GARAGE Good bus service to the main-line station.

R.V. only £36.

PRICE £5,950

FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS AND STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 3316.



# MAPLE & CO.

OF TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD

ESTATE OFFICES

5, GRAFTON STREET, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Tel.: HYDE PARK 4685

## HERTFORDSHIRE

17 miles Hertford, 34 miles London.

### HOUSE AND MINIATURE FARM

Amidst open countryside about 2 miles station for Liverpool Street.

6 BEDROOMS, BATHROOM  
2 RECEPTION ROOMS, CLOAKROOM  
GARAGE FOR 3 CARS

Main electric light and water.

Brick cowshed with 16 stalls, piggyery, stabling, 3 greenhouses.

20 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above. Tel. HYDe Park 4685.

## SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

In a delightful area equi-distant two main line junction stations with fast trains to London. 38 miles Hyde Park Corner.



**FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE WITH 7 ACRES.** Hall, cloakroom, 2 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Co.'s electricity and water. 2 garages and outside office. Model pigsties, etc. Pleasure garden, market garden, orchard and arable.

PRICE £6,750

Recommended. MAPLE & Co., LTD. Tel. HYDe Park 4685.

## WORCESTER

In unspoilt rural surroundings on outskirts of village 3½ miles county town, 5 miles Malvern.

### CHOICE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

with timbered grounds of 10 ACRES

Hall, large drawing room, dining room, library, study, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms with basins, 2 bathrooms, playroom, etc.

2 GARAGES. STABLING. ENTRANCE LODGE AND 3 COTTAGES

Tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard, woodland and grassland.

FREEHOLD £6,000

Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD. Tel. HYDe Park 4685.

# RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, F.R.I.C.S.

SALISBURY, LONDON, SHERBORNE, SOUTHAMPTON, TAUNTON

## DORSET

Beaminster 6 miles, Yeovil 6 miles.

### A FINE OLD RECTORY IN A LOVELY RURAL SETTING



Equally suitable as a family residence or for conversion.

4 reception, cloakroom, 4-6 principal bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.

STABLING and GARAGE

Main water and electricity available. Modern drainage.

Gardens and glebeland.

Nearly 3 ACRES in all.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE ONLY £3,500

Apply: RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Sherborne, Dorset (Tel. 597-8).

## FISHING TO BE LET FOR COMING SEASON

7 miles WARMINSTER, 13 from SALISBURY.  
RIVER WYLYE ¾ of a mile both banks.

18 miles BOURNEMOUTH, 17 from SALISBURY.  
RIVER ALLEN ¾ of a mile both banks.

NEAR WINCHESTER

RIVER ITCHEN 2½ miles mostly both banks.  
3 RODS AVAILABLE

Apply: Salisbury Office (Tel. 2467-8).

DORKING (Tel. 2212)  
EFFINGHAM (Tel.: Bookham 2801)  
BOOKHAM (Tel. 2744)

## VERY LOW RESERVE TO ENSURE SALE HAMPSHIRE-BERKSHIRE BORDERS



**EXCELLENT DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED RESIDENCE.** Fitted all modern conveniences. 4 bed., bath., sep. w.c., 2 rec., bkft. room with Ideal boiler, kitchen, w.c., excellent workshop and toolshed. Small partly-walled garden. For Sale by Auction or Private Treaty.

CUBITT & WEST, Farnham Office. (0X.2863)

# CUBITT & WEST

## EAST HORSLEY, SURREY

Best residential area within 3 mins. walk of station.

### PRETTY DETACHED BUNGALOW

2 BEDROOMS, 1 RECEPTION ROOM, KITCHENETTE, BATHROOM

MAIN SERVICES

¼ ACRE GARDEN

PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD

CUBITT & WEST, Effingham Office. (EX.114)

## EFFINGHAM, SURREY

### ATTRACTIVE DETACHED MODERN HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER

Lovely views. Facing golf course.

3 BEDROOMS, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, KITCHEN, BATHROOM

GARAGE. MAIN SERVICES

¼ ACRE GARDEN

PRICE £3,650 FREEHOLD

CUBITT & WEST, Effingham Office. (EX.115)

HASLEMERE (Tel. 680)  
FARNHAM (Tel. 5261)  
HINDHEAD (Tel. 63)

## HASLEMERE

Station under 1 mile. Lovely situation.



**MODERN LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE.** Quiet accessible situation with beautiful views. 3 reception rooms, sun loggia, model kitchen with Aga, staff sitting room, 6 bedrooms (with basins), 2 bathrooms. Extremely well kept and equipped. Main water, gas, electric light and power. Double garage. ABOUT 2 ACRES, requiring little upkeep.

CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere Office. (H.654)

ESTATE HOUSE,  
62, KING STREET,  
MAIDENHEAD

## CYRIL JONES & CLIFTON, F.A.I.

Maidenhead  
2033  
(3 lines)

### BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD AND HENLEY

*In rural countryside*



**DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE, SUPERBLY APPOINTED.** 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. Central heating, 2 garages. Really lovely garden. Close to golf and on bus route. **£6,850 FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION IN SPRING.**

Sole Agents, CYRIL JONES & CLIFTON, F.A.I., as above.

### IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING THE BEACH—SOUTH COAST

*On outskirts of Bognor*



**CHARMING MARINE RESIDENCE,** with 4 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 2 reception rooms, sun loggia. Garage. Attractive garden, with delightful sea views. All main services. **PRICE £5,500 FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION.**

Agents, CYRIL JONES & CLIFTON, F.A.I., as above.

### ADJOINING THE GOLF LINKS AT MAIDENHEAD



**ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE, IN DELIGHTFUL GARDEN.** 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, tiled kitchen, cloakroom. Garage. Garden of 1½ acres with excellent greenhouse, and outbuildings; delightful grass orchard. All in excellent order. Main services. **PRICE £5,250 FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION.**

Agents, CYRIL JONES & CLIFTON, F.A.I., as above.

Chartered Surveyors,  
Auctioneers,  
Estate Agents.

## SKINNER & ROSE

REDHILL (Tel. 3555)  
REIGATE (Tel. 4747)  
HORLEY (Tel. 77)

*By order of Lt.-Comdr. M. V. Hoyle.*

### "IONA," REIGATE

*Pleasantly and conveniently placed 1 mile Redhill and Reigate.*

#### EXTREMELY WELL EQUIPPED AND SPACIOUS HOUSE

labour saving and containing the following accommodation:—

4 LARGE BEDROOMS (basins)  
FINE BATHROOM  
FIFTH BEDROOM OR DRESSING ROOM  
2 EXCELLENT RECEPTION  
CLOAKROOM, NEW KITCHEN

*Electric radiators. All main services.*

GARAGE

1 ACRE of delightful garden.

VACANT NOW

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR AUCTION JANUARY 29**

#### ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE-STYLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

**ABUTTING ON AGRICULTURAL LAND,** yet only about 12 minutes' walk from the station. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception, kitchen. 2 garages, stabling, store, etc. Garden and paddock, about 2½ ACRES. **FREEHOLD £6,250.** Additional paddock available.

#### BETWEEN REIGATE & GUILDFORD

**AN ARTISTIC MODERN COUNTRY COTTAGE** on high ground in secluded country setting. 5 minutes' walk buses. Easy reach of station. 2-3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception, excellent kitchen. Built-in garage. Attractive secluded garden.

**FREEHOLD £4,250**

#### A DELIGHTFUL OLD FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

**WITHIN EASY REACH OF REIGATE.** 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception, modern kitchen, cloakroom. S.e. wing. Central heating. Double garage. Garden easy to maintain. Hard tennis court. Small T.T. farmery with modern buildings and about 32 ACRES. **FREEHOLD £13,500. IMMEDIATE SALE DESIRED**

*By order of F. W. Dixon, Esq.*

### "ARDVERNESS," REIGATE

#### COMMODIOUS AND WELL FITTED RESIDENCE

with cottage and extensive outbuildings.

SUITABLE FOR DIVISION TO SMALLER UNITS  
AND DEVELOPMENT

*Near Wray Common, 1 mile Reigate and Redhill.*

The accommodation on 2 floors comprises 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception, cloakroom, maids' room, billiards room.

ALL MAIN SERVICES

1½ ACRES with frontage of 250 ft.

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR AUCTION JANUARY 29**

ASHFORD  
(Tel. 25-26)

## GEERING & COLYER

HAWKHURST  
(Tel. 3181-2)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (996), KENT. RYE (3155), HEATHFIELD (533), AND WADHURST (393), SUSSEX

*By direction of Mr. Peter Russell.*

### KENT

*Peacefully set in delightful country yet handy for station with ready access to LONDON.*

#### AN ENCHANTING PERIOD RESIDENCE



**Amid charming old-world gardens in complete harmony.**

For many years the home of the world-famous fashion designer.

3 good bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception (one 25 ft. by 12 ft.), timbered gallery, modern kitchen.

*Modern appointments.*

*Main services.*

GARAGE.

Tennis Court and Paddock. **2¾ ACRES.**

**FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION, £5,000.**

In conjunction with Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

Please apply to ASHFORD.

### SOUTH OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS (1 hour City)

*Perfect secluded situation 10 mins. village and station.*

#### WELL APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE

5 bedrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms.

GARAGE AND  
OUTBUILDINGS.

*Main electricity and water.*

HARD TENNIS COURT.

Paddock, WOODLAND

15 ACRES



**PRICE £6,500**

**Additional land and farm (let £325 p.a.) if required.**

Please apply to HAWKHURST.

HAYWARDS  
HEATH

### BRADLEY & VAUGHAN FOR PROPERTIES IN MID-SUSSEX

Tel. 91  
(3 lines)

#### HAYWARDS HEATH 1 MILE

*(100 trains daily to London, 45 minutes.)*

#### LINDFIELD



*With views over open country.*

**A MODERN  
DETACHED  
RESIDENCE**

*In excellent condition.*

4 bedrooms, bathroom,  
2 reception rooms.

GARAGE

Attractive ½ ACRE  
garden.

*All main services.*

**PRICE £5,500 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION**

### DRIVERS, JONAS & CO.

15, CUMBERLAND PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON. Tel. 3967.

#### HAMPSHIRE

*A DELIGHTFUL SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, 6 miles from Portsmouth.*

#### STAKESHILL COTTAGE, WATERLOOVILLE

4 BEDROOMS,  
BATHROOM, LOUNGE,  
DINING ROOM,  
EXCELLENT KITCHEN  
AND OFFICES.

GOOD GARAGE.

GREENHOUSE AND  
CHARMING, EASILY  
MAINTAINED  
GARDEN.



Full details from: DRIVERS, JONAS & Co., Chartered Surveyors, 15, Cumberland Place, Southampton. (Southampton 3967)



## ESTATE

KENsington 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate, Harrods, London"

## HARRODS

32, 34 and 36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

## OFFICES

Southampton, West Byfleet,  
Haslemere and Berkhamstead

## CLOSE TO KENTISH VILLAGE GREEN

Amidst very pleasant surroundings about 3 miles Sevenoaks.  
**CHARMING RESIDENCE IN THE FARMHOUSE STYLE**

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Electric light and modern conveniences.

2 GARAGES

Secluded grounds with lawn, sunken garden, orchard, vegetable garden, area about

2 ACRES

## FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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# COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CXV No. 2975

JANUARY 21, 1954



*Fayer*

MISS M. H. BOECK-HANSEN

Miss Marianne Heather Boeck-Hansen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Einer Boeck-Hansen, of Strand Plat, Winchelsea, Sussex, is engaged to be married to Captain Alan John Cookson, only son of Commander and Mrs. John Wyndham Cookson, of Strand Hill, Winchelsea, and grandson of the late Sir Alan John Colquhoun, Bt., of Luss

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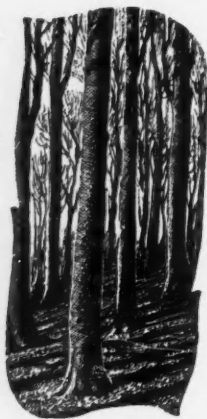
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The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

Postal rates on this issue: Inland 2½d. Canada 1½d. Elsewhere abroad 3d. Annual subscription rates including postage: Inland and abroad (excepting Canada), 113s. 8d.; Canada, 111s. 6d.



## CITY ARCHITECTURE

SIR DAVID ECCLES recently addressed a small group of authorities and developers of the City on the tremendous architectural opportunity offered them by the Government's decision, announced by Sir Winston Churchill at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, to license the rebuilding of the City forthwith. Following Mr. Macmillan's spirited excursions into aesthetic leadership, the Minister of Works, while speaking as a layman, voiced the apprehensiveness that is widely felt at the uncertainty underlying British architecture to-day; and specifically at the apparent failure, so far, of planning regulations to give effective guidance to the shape of development—as revealed by the storm of protests over the Bucklersbury House design. He was perfectly blunt about it: a disaster threatens. He feared that “unless swift and effective action is taken we shall see fat and familiar, mediocre and characterless neo-Georgian architecture rising,” or, just as bad, “self-centred abstractions such as have aroused more attention than they deserve.” In the ‘thirties architects thought that the bare expression of concrete construction offered a new “international style.” Where that faith has been blindly followed, in Paris or London, Algiers or Chicago, it is true that the spectator finds himself in the same dreary, impersonal, “urban conglomeration” that might be anywhere. Or, playing safe, architects have “blown up” demure Queen Anne to the proportions of skyscrapers. Since the war, however, genuine new national idioms, here as elsewhere, have been evolved, applying confidently both new and traditional methods and materials to fresh conceptions of old needs. Sir David rightly pointed to the many school buildings, and some larger-scale projects, in which a genuine contemporary British architecture can be seen taking shape.

What is the national characteristic of British architecture? The Minister went some way to define it poetically by reminding us of one of its shaping factors: “the light of London is never brilliant, shaving like a razor the surfaces and angles of a building: London beauty is misty beauty, and London colours are water-colours.” One can go further. In this country and climate the most satisfying buildings, like St. Paul's Cathedral, combine something of the romantic and experimental with something of rational and classic proportioning. In London, as in the Houses of Parliament, interesting silhouette is often more important than a fine surface texture or even a nice proportion of window to wall. The Minister was confident that there are many British architects who, given the chance, “can translate the mysteries of the City's landscape and weather

into architecture that will satisfy their employers and excite public admiration.” But how to make sure, before plans have been carried so far that no radical alteration is possible in event of public dismay?

The control of bulk by the indexes of habitable floor-space and angles of light, recommended in the Holden-Holford reports on City Reconstruction (1946-7), provides the theoretical foundation for the tapering, stepped-back, blocks that are the ideal of modern city buildings. The Minister believes, too, that the Building Lessor system could exert a further measure of guidance on design if imaginatively applied, but he does not regard licensing officials as proper arbiters of taste. The problem is not to force architecture into a preconceived pattern, but to ensure that each building “in a generous spirit of give and take, produces with its neighbours enough of harmony—in horizontals, skylines, and materials—to create a noble effect in the area.” He expressed himself as doubtful whether the existing machinery “is adequate to avoid disaster,” because it becomes operative at too late a stage. It is reassuring when a Minister of Works shows himself, like his great leader, able to enter so fully into the spirit as well as into the powers of his office. Let him exercise both. But he should be quick.

## HAZEL

*THERE'S a happy tree I know;  
The hazel in the wood,  
It lets its golden tassels blow  
And in a blithesome mood,  
Holds out its arms to every breeze  
And dances all the day,  
The very spirit of the trees,  
So light it is and gay.*

“Scatter, scatter, hazel-tree”—  
The fairy-story read—  
“Gold and silver over me!”  
And softly on my head  
It sends a drift of pollen down,  
As on the serving-maid,  
And lo! like her, I wear a crown  
Beneath the hazel shade.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVOLUTION

A PROMISE exists in theory that the present Government—if Parliamentary opportunity can be found—will pursue its efforts to produce a measure of local government reform. There is still an admirable basis for legislation—perhaps even for special legislation—in the Report of the Local Government Boundary Commission for the year 1947, which Mr. Aneurin Bevan later consigned to the waste-paper basket after finding a legal pretext for sacking its authors. The Commission's recommendations would have re-organised local government units on a basis of their functions and have left far less opportunity for the vast expenditure caused by opposed Private Bills, and by the payment of compensation after a successful Bill. But it would greatly have annoyed the county boroughs, who thought they were getting less than they wanted or were going to be absorbed by reorganised counties. The Labour Government was not anxious for that sort of trouble, and whatever their successors have been thinking, they have so far had little chance to act. Since 1950 the official Opposition have shown little desire to burn their fingers again. But the Co-operative Party, apparently, have worked out a scheme of their own which is to be submitted to the annual conference at Easter. The local government pattern they desire is a completely urban one. Counties in the historic sense would cease to exist, and would be broken up and absorbed into county boroughs described as “area authorities.” The county boroughs in fact would expand their borders indefinitely, at the expense of the countryside, and the gaps left between them—if there were any—would be administered by similar bodies based on a series of small townships instead of on a large town. The details of the plan are much too theoretical to have any real relation to the very difficult problems of area and function involved,

and discussed so ably in 1947 by Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve and his colleagues on the Local Government Boundary Commission.

## DISSATISFIED NEW TOWNS

THE fact that the citizens of Stevenage and other new towns are making their grievances vocal at least suggests that some new town corporations are successfully building up real communities with real opinions of their own. It does not remove the grievances, of course, but it shows the corporations, who have very serious grievances of their own, that they can depend upon the existence of local public opinion. Most of the troubles appear to arise from the casual and uninterested attitude displayed by practically the whole of Whitehall—not excluding, apparently, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, who should be the new towns' special protector. That Ministry can hardly be held guiltless of the failure to produce an equitable rent policy which does not compel the corporations to charge for identical accommodation much higher rents than those demanded by adjoining local authorities. But generally the provision of amenities appears to be lagging behind the production of houses. The essential distinction between new towns and dormitory housing estates certainly cannot be maintained unless the new towns are allowed to have their fair share of social facilities.

## FARM POLICY

WHEN the National Farmers' Union holds its annual general meeting in London next week it will be interesting to see how far farmers are reconciled to the Government's ideas of a free market for food-stuffs with guaranteed standard prices for home producers. Most farmers hanker after import duties as the straightforward way of giving British agriculture protection against low world market prices that would drive down their incomes and result in a fall in home food production through the adoption of ranching methods such as we knew before the war. But Ministers put their faith in the competitive market, allowing supplies to come in from all quarters in so far as the country can afford the currency and at the same time using Treasury subsidies to buttress the home producer's price at a level that will ensure that high output continues. The outcome of this policy should be lower food prices for consumers, and the lower these prices the higher the Treasury subsidy will have to be to carry out the price guarantees to home producers in the terms of the Agriculture Act, 1947. There is an example of this at the moment in the egg market. Housewives are able to buy eggs cheaply and a subsidy at the rate of at least £500,000 a week has to be applied in support of the price guarantee to home producers. It is however by no means certain that all food prices will fall on a free market. There has been a light crop of tea and tea prices are rising. Butter production throughout the world is far below the potential demand and when decontrol comes the price is bound to rise.

## THE POET AND THE HUNTSMAN

THIS is the centenary year of the death of John Peel. His name will never die, but that of the man who made him immortal is too often clean forgotten. A general knowledge paper that should ask who wrote *D'ye Ken John Peel?* would produce but few candidates to recall John Woodcock Graves. *Non omnis moriar*, said Horace, and Graves seems to have had an intuitive belief that his lines would live, for he said, if only in a joke, that both he and John Peel would be remembered “when we're both run to earth.” Yet while we remember the huntsman and his hounds, Ranter and Ringwood and Bellman, we scratch our heads in vain to remember the poet who made them. A sad little chance has however brought him back to mind. He emigrated to Tasmania and was buried at Hobart in a cemetery of which the headstones have now to make room for a park. Graves's remains are to be reinterred with due dignity, and we may hope that he will henceforth be freshly remembered as long as men sing the brave words that he dashed off in the inn parlour at Caldbeck.



# A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By IAN NIALL

**A** FEW yards from where we live there used to be a pond, an old inhabitant tells me. He remembers seeing ducks swimming on it and there were numerous small trout in the stream that ran into it as well as in the one into which it overflowed. The pond was filled in long ago, and two rows of houses sit right in the middle of the site. Farther down, in what we call the low village, there was a ford at one time and the carriages of people on their way to service used to go bumping and splashing through the ford and on up the slope to the church. A bit of a stony-bedded stream used to be a mooring for little fishing-boats that came up from the sea at high tide. I have seen an ancient picture showing the little boats lying up by the side of the road. The stream was much deeper then, of course. I doubt whether anyone living now could possibly remember the fishing-boats coming in, but some of the old inhabitants can tell of things as they were long ago, and these little pictures of time gone are always fascinating, as are the stories of the wilder element in the old village and the practical administration of law and order by a policeman who was strong in the arm and often needed to be.

**B**IRDS seem to have an extraordinary ability to find their way into glasshouses if there is a ventilator open or a hole in the glass, and several times lately I have had to let the trapped ones out again. It is not such an easy business when the house is a high-sided vinery with a long slope of glass. It is impossible to get the birds out by the hole through which they entered, and they always seem to fly anywhere but to the ventilators.

In the summer we had two sorts of intruders. One was wrens and the other blackbirds. The blackbirds came for the grapes. The wrens were more welcome, for they could have been searching only for insects. Last week, in the tomato house, I hunted a hedge-sparrow that was blind to the open door. Up and down the frightened creature went, and I did what I could gently to usher it out, but in the end I was forced to clamber up on one of the beds and drive the bird into a corner where I could take it in my hands. It was welcome to stay, of course, but the house is to be cleaned and disinfected. There would be little for it to eat and it might have starved to death. Out it went, but I expect to find another inside in a week or two. There is a pane missing at the apex of the roof and somehow the place becomes a sort of lobster-pot trap.

**T**HE encounters I sometimes have on a walk make my day. I idle by a gate talking to a man who has come to look over wintering cattle, I hold a conversation across a garden hedge, or I run into someone I knew long ago but have not met in years. A day or two ago I met Jack P. Jack is a red-faced, good-hearted, honest man. He radiates pleasure when he comes upon an old friend and it is good to meet him. Where was my dog, he wanted to know. They had had a fine cock pheasant in their apple garden only yesterday morning. Someone had been up and cut down a holly bush while the family were engaged in the shippon or elsewhere. A large bag of rabbits had been netted at the wood side. He had "almost" shot a fox on the previous Wednesday and would certainly have had him but for the fact that his cartridges had been some that had probably belonged to his father and had been at the back of the dresser drawer for maybe thirty years. I hardly needed to say a word. Jack pumped my arm again, saying he was on his way to the market and couldn't afford to miss the bus. I was left thinking about the simple events in a countryman's life, a pheasant in his garden, a holly bush raided for berries and a fox nearly



L. H. Weatherill

## COTTAGES IN HIGH CORRIE, ARRAN

killed. When he got home I would be in his news together with the price of fatstock and the people he had met on the bus.

**A** GREAT satisfaction is to be had in turning over a plot of land with a spade, a feeling of achievement and a not unpleasant fatigue, providing the work attempted has not been more than a man out of training can manage in comfort. I have a habit of biting off all I can chew. I cannot bring myself to dig any depth less than a full spade because the whole purpose would be defeated, but quite often I drive myself by marking out an ambitious amount of ground and digging that area by dusk no matter how worn and beaten I feel. The trouble is that in the morning, when the sun comes out, the breeze is pleasant and the whole day smiles, my strength is great and my optimism magnificent. As the day wears the breeze that was pleasant becomes chilly. The brilliance of the sun tarnishes and the song of the bird becomes sadder and sadder. I have only my grim obstinacy to keep the spade working. An old hand or a professional would never set about the task as I do. He would never achieve half as much in one day, but in three days he would do a great deal more. Perhaps if I could bring myself to love the act of turning soil more than the sight of a strip cultivated I might begin to understand the philosophy of the gardener, but no, the digging must be done in as short a period as possible. Time is for wandering over a hill

or standing by a bridge looking at the water; and work of some sort serves only to make me value my leisure more.

**S**UNDAY is a day of wonderful peace, and I look forward to it now as I looked forward to it even in childhood days. I like to go out and look over the fields on a quiet Sunday afternoon or morning. The whole countryside sleeps between first and second milking. The crows are perched in their favourite tree, the starlings rush from one field to the next and rooks and daws rise and sail about the old stubble as they search for food, but man's world is almost completely dormant. Here and there one sees the half-finished work of the week—the bit of hedging with the tidying-up still to be done, the drain being cut in the hollow to take surface water from the meadow and the tractor plough waiting for the resumption of the business of cultivation.

The seventh day is for rest—rest and church or chapel. On the roads one encounters country folk in their Sunday clothes clattering from the morning service or hurrying down to the chapel in the dark. The bell rings, a heifer bellows in the confines of a shed and a dog barks every so often. When all the stock is locked up and everyone is back in his house it is not long before the lights go out. Sunday is a preparation for Monday, a break in six days of labour that is still far from easy even with the milking machine, the tractor and all its wonderful tools.



# THREE PLANTS

Written and Illustrated by COLLINGWOOD INGRAM

**A**MONG the many plants I brought home from Japan was a large-leaved maple called *Acer diabolicum* var. *purpurascens*. Whether the species is rare everywhere or is only locally distributed in that country I cannot say; all I know is that, during numerous botanical excursions in the two main islands of Hondo and Kyushu, I met with it only once, and that was a solitary specimen, an old tree growing in the heart of a mountain forest in the sparsely populated province of Shimotsuke. This tree was such a conspicuous object in the landscape that, had there been others, I feel sure that I could have hardly missed seeing them. Being just then in full flower, with every bough wreathed in bloom of a deep crimson hue, it presented a most striking appearance; indeed, seen from across a mile-wide valley, it looked like a huge, glowing fire—a great heap of smouldering embers amid the still bare branches and the tender green foliage of its closely crowding neighbours. What could this strangely beautiful tree be? I had not the vaguest idea. Excited by its unusual colour, I was naturally agog to discover its identity, and with that intent I immediately set off in its direction. But, hasten as I would, it took me the best part of an hour to reach the spot where it was growing, for not only had I to find a bridge by which to cross an intervening torrent, but I had also to climb half-way up a rough and almost precipitous mountain-side. Not until I was standing beneath the tree did I recognise it as a maple, but as to which species it belonged I was still completely in the dark. In fact, it was several years before I ascertained its name.

Knowing that the discovery of a small seedling would be my only means of acquiring this unknown and singularly handsome maple, I at once started to hunt around for a baby plant. It was, however, some time before I succeeded in finding one, for not only were specimens very scarce, but my search was greatly hampered by the density of the undergrowth; in fact, it was so thick in places that, in order to get through it, I had to drop on my hands and knees and proceed on all fours. I happened to be in this somewhat undignified posture just as a party of Japanese college students unexpectedly appeared upon the scene. I have often wondered since what could have been their thoughts when they suddenly caught sight of me peering at them from beneath a tangled mass of branches. To have encountered a foreigner in that remote mountain forest would, in itself, have been surprising enough; to meet with one in such an unorthodox attitude must have caused them to doubt the evidence of their eyes. Certainly, had I come across a Japanese crawling about on all fours in an unfrequented part



IN A JAPANESE MOUNTAIN FOREST

of the New Forest, I would have questioned his sanity.

The tiny seedling I collected on that occasion has prospered in my garden and has now grown into a fairly large tree, but it is only during the last few years that it has started to flower at all freely. Already, however, it is the envy and admiration of my friends, both in the spring, when its branches are bedecked with those strangely coloured blossoms, and again in the autumn, when its fading foliage assumes pleasing shades of amber, russet and gold.

At one time I was very anxious to add the little rock cherry, *Prunus prostrata*, to my collection. One of my reasons for wishing to acquire it was because I was just then making an intensive study of the genus; another, and perhaps still more potent, reason was because my imagination had been fired by an ancient, quaintly-worded description of the plant. Tournefort, writing in the 17th century of the flora of Mount Ida in Crete, refers to it as follows: "Nothing is more surprising than a sort of Plumb-Tree which all these rocks are embellish'd with, and which flourishes in proportion to the melting Snow: Its Stalks are not more than half-a-foot in height; the Branches are very bushy, loaded with Flowers of a flesh-colour." If that were a truthful account, could any shrub be more desirable? I wrote in vain to the director of first one and then another botanic garden in different parts of the world, but their answers were the same. They greatly regretted their inability to supply me with

either a plant of *Prunus prostrata* or with any of its seeds. I was beginning to despair of ever possessing a specimen when, by chance, I met a French botanist on the Riviera. It was from him that I learnt my coveted cherry was to be found growing wild in Corsica. But apparently it was exceedingly rare, being, according to my informant, confined to the crest of only one mountain, a limestone peak called Punta del Fornello. But that was all I wanted to know. Two days later I landed at Ajaccio.

As it was obvious from the map that Zonza was the only sizeable village within a reasonable distance of my objective, I decided to make that place my headquarters. On my arrival there the following afternoon, I questioned all and sundry about my chances of reaching the summit of Punta del Fornello on the morrow. Their replies were unanimously discouraging. They all assured me that the ascent would be wellnigh impossible at that time of the year. The snowfall, they said, had been exceptionally heavy that winter, and it had not by then, the middle of March, even begun to thaw. I argued that the crest itself, being fully exposed to the elements, would in all probability be wind-swept and therefore comparatively free of any covering. Although no one agreed with my contention, having come so far I was determined at least to put my theory to the test.

When my son and I emerged from the hotel early next morning, we found the guide whom the proprietress had engaged waiting for us. I must confess I was not very favourably impressed with his appearance, for he looked far too old and frail for what I understood was going to be a long and arduous climb. And so it proved, for after travelling no more than a few miles up the steeply ascending Asinao Valley, he began to lag and show unmistakable signs of distress. Realising that he would never be able to complete the journey, I resolved, if possible, to replace him by a younger and stronger man. I considered myself lucky to find just such a person in what was probably the uppermost homestead in that alpine valley—a sturdy peasant youth of 25 or so. But I was premature in my self-congratulations, for, although he could plead neither age nor frailty, he was soon to prove scarcely more helpful than his predecessor. On reaching the foot of the peak, and being there confronted by what was clearly going to be a stiffish climb, the fellow flatly refused to proceed a yard farther.

Near Zonza, the crocuses flowering in profusion beneath the tall Corsican pines and the cheerful ringing song of the coal-tits in their upper branches had clearly proclaimed the advent of spring. But now that we had passed beyond the confines of the forest, we found ourselves plunged again in the depths of winter. Here, in a wilderness of snow, the only sign of life to be seen was a flock of alpine choughs



NEAR THE HEAD OF THE ASINAO FOREST, CORSICA. "It seemed hard to believe that this desolate, snow-smothered scene was only a few leagues distant from the sun-drenched coast we had left the day before"

that were soaring in and out of a slowly drifting cloud. It seemed hard to believe that this desolate, snow-smothered scene was only a few leagues distant from the sun-drenched coast we had left the day before, with its scented, maquis-clad hills, its terraced vineyards and its little fishing villages cosily tucked away under the rust-red cliffs.

Despite the mountain's forbidding aspect and my newly recruited guide's defection, I had no intention of turning back, especially as I felt sure the youth's reluctance to tackle the ascent was due to laziness and not to any justifiable caution; although steep and doubtless fatiguing, the climb was plainly not hazardous. Nevertheless, it took my son and me fully two hours to gain the summit, the last 500 ft. through knee-deep drifts being particularly arduous. As I had confidently hoped, we found the crest itself virtually free of snow, and there, sure enough, on its almost bare wind-swept crown was my little rock cherry. Being itself unarmed, it was evidently seeking protection from browsing animals by closely associating with a very thorny dwarf rose and an equally spiny and diminutive berberis. In places these three species combined to form low, dense thickets only a few inches high. But although my cherry was there in plenty, I soon discovered that my troubles were by no means over, for, on trying to use my trowel, I found the ground was frozen so hard that I doubt if a pick-axe could have broken through its crust. However, on the south side of some of the larger boulders the frost had not penetrated very far, and by toppling one of these over we managed at last to uproot a small layer, admittedly a meagre reward for all our efforts, but none the less a very highly treasured prize.

On our outward journey we had left the elderly guide seated on a fallen tree-trunk at the edge of the forest. He was still sitting there when we returned four hours later, but, to my amazement, there now lay beside him a row of 14 freshly-caught trout, their speckled bodies wet and glistening in the wintry sunshine. Where were his rod, his tackle and all the other paraphernalia that is normally needed by an angler? For answer, he thrust his thumb and forefinger into his waistcoat pocket and drew out a neatly coiled line and cast; as for a rod, that had been a simple matter, for all that he had had to do was to cut a long, whippy branch from one of the river-side willows; nor had bait presented any difficulty, for it was to be had in plenty by merely looking under a few large stones. I could not help smiling to myself when I thought of some of my fishing friends, with their hats fairly bristling with flies of every conceivable size and shade, with their costly split-cane rods, their landing-nets and all the other impedimenta without which they fondly imagine no trout can be lured to its doom. Since the old fellow had plainly not earned a full day's wage I had no compunction about confiscating half his catch. And how delicious those trout were when we ate them that night for dinner! With the possible exception of those I used to tickle as a boy in a Yorkshire burn I do not think I have ever tasted better. Cooked *au beurre noir*, and served with the hot, brown butter still sizzling at the bottom of the dish, they were all that one's palate could desire, and so too was the excellent bottle of cellar-cool wine—a dry white wine of a far finer vintage than one had any right to expect in such an out-of-the-way inn.

On its native mountain-top, where it had been exposed to all the winds that blew, my little rock cherry had hugged closely the stony surface of the ground. Brought down to a lower level and a kindlier climate it has now lost much of this prostrate habit, though it has still remained an elfin shrublet scarcely more than two feet in height. Although I cannot, in honesty, say that the branches of my plant have ever been "loaded with flowers of a flesh-colour," it nevertheless blooms freely enough, and in the spring, when its tiny rose-pink flowers appear amid its proportionately small foliage, it has a dainty charm that is wholly enchanting.

Later I went on a collecting trip to South Africa. Contrary to my usual custom I was, on that occasion, accompanied by three companions



THE GARCIA PASS, CAPE PROVINCE, A HAPPY HUNTING-GROUND FOR BOTANISTS

and, together with their two servants, we therefore formed a party of six. We left Cape Town in two cars towards the end of September and slowly worked our way northwards to Pretoria. As our mission was purely botanical, we made no attempt to follow the direct route, but turned aside to visit any district that might contain plants of a peculiar or interesting nature. Because of these frequent diversions and the leisurely manner in which we travelled, we spent the best part of three months on a journey that could have easily been accomplished in so many days.

Now, in South Africa, possibly because of its amazingly rich flora, there are among the white population probably a larger percentage of amateur and professional botanists than in any other part of the world. Many of these willingly placed their local knowledge at our disposal, thereby enabling us to find a number of rare species which we would otherwise almost certainly have missed. One of these kind friends was the late Field-marshal Smuts. That the amiable old gentleman who joined in our search for plants with such a keen and boyish zest was no other than the statesman of world-wide repute seemed incredible; one would have taken him for a single-minded naturalist, a man whose main interest in life was botany, rather than the arbiter of nations which, in fact, he then was.

Since we were each making separate



"THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL SMUTS JOINED US IN OUR SEARCH FOR PLANTS"

collections, it was agreed that when a plant was insufficiently plentiful to be worth distributing among the four of us, the finder would be allowed to retain the one or more specimens he had been lucky enough to discover. This occurred on a number of occasions, and in one instance was of particular concern to myself. I had been hunting about on my own for some time, when something prompted me to look over the edge of a steep-sided kloof. There, immediately below me, and not more than a few feet away, was a beautiful, crimson-flowered gladiolus, a species I had never seen before and one, apparently, unknown to science. Although so tantalisingly near, I realised at once that it would be impossible to reach it from my side of the gully; in order to get at it I would have to make a lengthy detour and climb the cliff from its base.

I was about to put this plan into execution when, much to my dismay, I spied two of my friends approaching from the opposite direction. I knew that if they came close enough they were bound to spot my precious plant, in which case they were almost sure to claim it as their own. How could this contingency be avoided?

I had to think quickly. As it seemed highly improbable that they would not trouble to search the ground I had just been over, I decided that my best course would be to remain precisely where I was, namely in a position as near as possible to where the gladiolus was growing. Having come to that conclusion I promptly sat myself down on a nearby stone, lit a cigarette and, with an assumed air of boredom, gazed blankly out at the view. To be sure, this was a sufficiently plausible excuse, for the encircling Drakenstein mountains, looking so intensely blue in the distance that they might almost have been carved out of lapis lazuli, were indeed a prospect worthy of anyone's attention. Nevertheless, out of the corner of my eye I kept a close watch on my two friends as they ranged back and forth over the adjoining hill-side, like a couple of questing pointers in search of game. More than once their wanderings brought them near enough to give me moments of acute anxiety, but gradually they drifted farther away until at last they disappeared over the skyline. Now was my chance. Springing to my feet, I sped down the kloof-side to the first possible crossing place; having negotiated this I then hurried up its further bank until I came opposite to where my coveted gladiolus grew, its gorgeous crimson spikes gently swaying in the breeze. The little clump consisted of no more than six or seven plants and from these I carefully uprooted three corms, trusting that the remainder would continue to flourish and perpetuate their kind.

Alas, this story has not a happy ending. Although my three corms grew and, indeed, lingered on for several years, nothing that I could do would induce them to flower. For me, therefore, that lovely gladiolus must now remain for ever anonymous—a memory and nothing more.



# THE POACHING WAR By CHRISTOPHER LANCHESTER

THE taking of game was restricted to an ever narrowing section of the community by a series of statutes, the first of which was passed in 1389. In that year the taking of gentlemen's game by any layman with less than forty shillings a year in land, and by any priest or clerk with less than ten pounds income a year, was forbidden. Game was so plentiful, however, in the large areas of waste and woodland, where it could be taken without much risk, that the game laws had little practical effect upon the ordinary person until some centuries later.

It was during the 17th century that the interests of the yeomen and farmers were sacrificed to those of the squire, so as to ensure that he had plenty of game to shoot, and the property qualification for taking game was gradually raised until it became the privilege of only the larger landowners. All freeholders of under a hundred pounds, and thus the majority of the class, were in 1671 prohibited from killing game, even on their own land. In the 18th century other restrictions were imposed, and it was made illegal for anyone to buy or sell game, which, however, merely had the effect of increasing the price which could be obtained for it by poachers and their associates.

The reason for the sudden interest in preserving game, which is evident from the legislation of the late 18th and the early 19th century, is not hard to find. During the 17th century shooting had gradually taken the place of hawking, which meant that birds were more rapidly destroyed, as did the introduction of shooting flying birds in about 1690, which soon became popular. In the next century the rate of firing was increased by the introduction of the double-barrelled gun of the side-by-side type in about 1750, and by the improvements in guns resulting from the invention of Nock's Patent Breech in about 1780. These changes improved the quality of the sport, which naturally led to an increase in the number of people indulging in it and in the number of birds killed. It became readily apparent that the supply of game was not inexhaustible, as had for so long seemed the case, and preservation therefore became of first-rate importance.

The enclosure movement was increasing the amount of land in the hands of the wealthy classes and reducing the area from which game could be taken with impunity by unqualified persons, just at the time when the preservation of game became more important. The condition of the labourer, especially during the Napoleonic Wars, was such, however, that it became almost necessary for him to poach if he were to live. The local poacher was rarely armed with a gun, but usually had only nets or a cross-bow (Fig. 1), sometimes home-made of wood, which, as it was silent, attracted less attention than a gun. There were also, however, gangs of armed ruffians who came from a distance to take advantage of the comparatively high prices which could be obtained for game. The Rev. William B. Daniel, in his *Rural Sports*, gives the

prices obtained in about 1800 as four and five shillings (and sometimes as high as eight) a brace for partridges, twelve to sixteen for pheasants, and from five to seven shillings and sixpence for a hare. Poaching thus became more worth while at the same time as it became more desirable for game to be preserved.

Steps were taken, therefore, not only to raise the qualifications for the taking of game, as has already been mentioned, but also to increase the already severe penalties for poaching. In 1816, for instance, night poachers caught with their nets, even if unarmed, were made liable to transportation for seven years. Although the game laws were rigorously enforced by the local justices, who were themselves substantial squires benefiting from them, they were found insufficient to stop poaching on a large scale. Many methods of preventing poaching were, therefore, either used or advocated.

Colonel George Hanger, a well-known sportsman, in his book, *To all Sportsmen, Farmers, and Gamekeepers*, published in 1814, recommended any landowner whose house was close to their preserve cover "to plant a six-pounder cannon on a platform at the top of the house, thus loaded: Buy a bushel of marbles, such as the boys play with at a tower; put a double handful into the cannon; and have clay balls, just the size of the caliber of the gun, made and baked at the brick-kilns, first boring three or four holes with an iron, nearly as big as your little finger, through and through them. This ball, when fired from a cannon, will make a most terrible whizzing noise, and, together with the marbles buzzing about a fellow's ears, would make him think that the very devil was in the wood." The amount of thought given to the question by Colonel Hanger is shown by his comment that "my motive for firing the cannon with a baked clay-ball, is that an iron ball would damage the timber; so would iron grape-shot; but marbles will not."

It may seem fantastic that such a suggestion for dealing with poachers could be made, but Colonel Hanger goes on to recount the



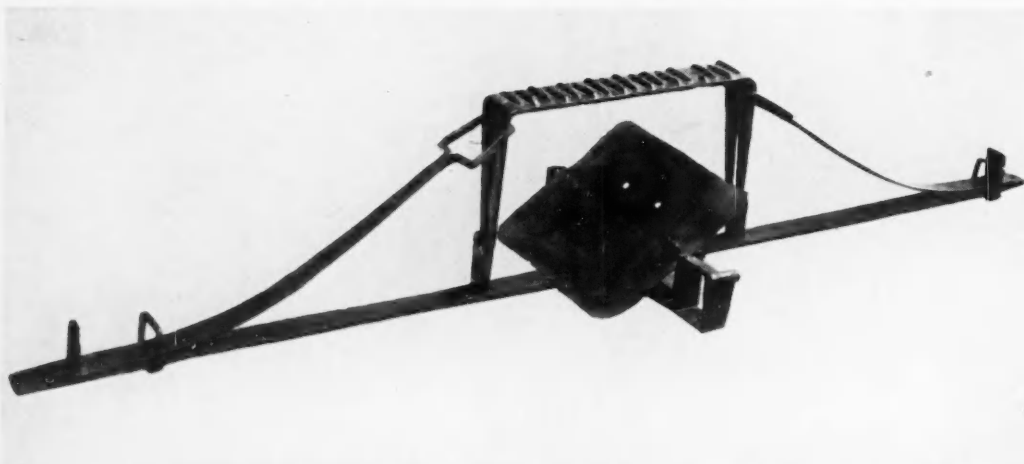
1.—AN 18th- OR EARLY-19th-CENTURY CROSS-BOW, USED BY POACHERS BECAUSE IT IS NOISELESS

action taken against poachers by a friend of his. This gentleman, hearing shots in a wood near his house one night, got up and, with a servant, fired about forty rounds of ball-cartridges from a soldier's musket at the spot, shouting out after each shot, "For God's sake, take care of my spring-guns."

Although the use of cannon and musketry against poachers was, no doubt, unusual, the setting of man-traps and spring-guns was a common occurrence. The warning notice, "Man-Traps and Spring-Guns Set Here" was at this time by no means the empty threat that it was later to become. The man-trap (Fig. 2), which was first used in about the middle of the 18th century, was a large gin trap with a movable flat pan set centrally between a pair of opposing steel jaws, which were either straight or curved, held by a catch connected with a spring at each end. The trap was set by someone standing on the springs and, so that there was no danger to the person setting it, pushing the bands of iron

towards the centre so as to hold the springs while the catch was put in position. The trap was then hidden among the bushes or covered with leaves, and the bands were withdrawn to the ends so as to leave the springs held only by the catch. Anyone treading on the pan released the catch, the jaws springing together and catching him by the leg. The usual type of man-trap had large spikes set at intervals along the jaws, which sometimes had a toothed edge, but a so-called "humane" trap, with plain jaws, was introduced. Poachers sometimes strapped wooden slats to their legs, inside their trousers, to protect them from the most severe injuries, but even then the strength of the springs was such that a trapped leg was probably broken.

The flint-lock spring-gun, which was more ingenious, was mounted on an iron pin in a wood

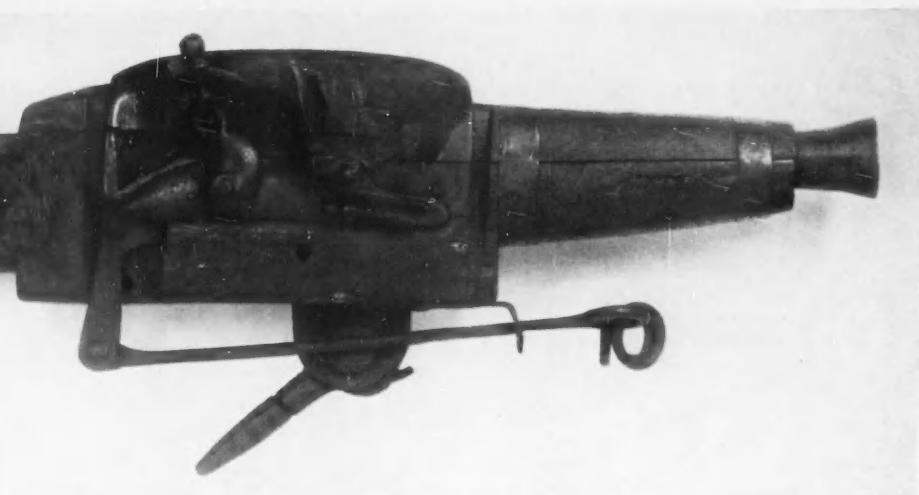


2.—A MAN-TRAP WITH SPIKED JAWS. THE USE OF MAN-TRAPS WAS PROHIBITED IN 1827



block so that it could swing round freely. The trigger is attached to an iron rod, which passes through an eye set immediately beneath the muzzle, and has several rings at the end of it. Trip-wires, which were laid a few inches off the ground and stretched in different directions, were attached to these rings. When anyone stumbled against one of the wires, the gun would be pulled round and fired along it into the victim's legs. The flint-lock of the gun was protected from damp, after it had been primed and cocked, by a tin cover, so that there would be little danger of its misfiring. The usual type of spring-gun was mounted on an iron pin, so that it was free to turn horizontally only. There was, however, a less common and more unpleasant type, illustrated here, which was fitted on an adjustable pivot with a form of elevating screw so that it could be set to fire at the victim's head, and thus kill instead of merely wound.

One device, which is sometimes confused with the spring-gun, was not intended to cause bodily harm to the poacher, but only to give



3.—A FLINT-LOCK SPRING-GUN. This type could be set to fire at the head or legs of a trespasser

perussion cap in the far left corner. When the gun was set, the striker bar, which is made of spring steel, was supported by a pin with a ring attached for the fastening of trip-wires. Anyone stumbling against one of the wires would pull away the support from the striker bar, which would fall with the force of the spring behind it on the percussion cap and fire the gun. In this particular example there would be four almost simultaneous explosions, but there were many types with one chamber which worked in the same way.

The alarm-gun in Fig. 4 was a common type, and was set upright in the ground. Trip-wires were attached to the curved arm at the top, which supports a weight. A pull on one of the wires released the weight, which fell on a percussion cap, which in turn fired the charge in the chamber fixed towards the bottom of the vertical bar. The pin to which the chain is attached was merely a safety device to prevent the gun from being fired while it was being prepared, and was removed when everything was ready.

In addition to these somewhat complicated contrivances, simpler methods of discouraging the poacher were also used. These included iron poacher stoppers, which either were of a cruciform type, composed of four spiked prongs, or consisted merely of single sharply-pointed rods set in the ground at an angle of 45 degrees. There were also, no doubt, many ingenious local ideas, such as the setting of lines, with large fish-hooks attached, across the rides in the coverts, which Gertrude Jekyll records.

These devices were developed partly to

deal with the problem of the large gangs of armed ruffians, who were quite prepared to fight it out with gamekeepers and landowners and, if necessary, to kill those with whom they came into conflict. Yet it is obvious that spring-guns and man-traps can be no respecters of persons, and the gamekeeper or innocent wanderer was as likely to be killed or maimed as the poacher for whom they were intended. Partly for this reason, and partly because people were beginning to think more humanely, the use of spring-guns and man-traps was made illegal in 1827. It is, however, still permissible, I believe, to set them between sunset and sunrise "in a dwelling-house for the protection thereof."

It must not be assumed, however, that there was any immediate relaxation of the game laws. An Act of 1828 made the night poacher liable to transportation for seven years for a third offence, and G. M. Trevelyan in his *British History in the Nineteenth Century and After* says that after 1827 "the poaching war still raged on, and in the next three years there were over 8,500 convictions under the game laws. Poaching diminished just in proportion as the game laws were softened down to the Victorian level of humanity and justice." The gradual improvement in general conditions as the 19th century progressed also, no doubt, tended to diminish the amount of poaching, which was no longer either so profitable or so necessary, and helped to bring finally to an end the vicious war against the poacher.

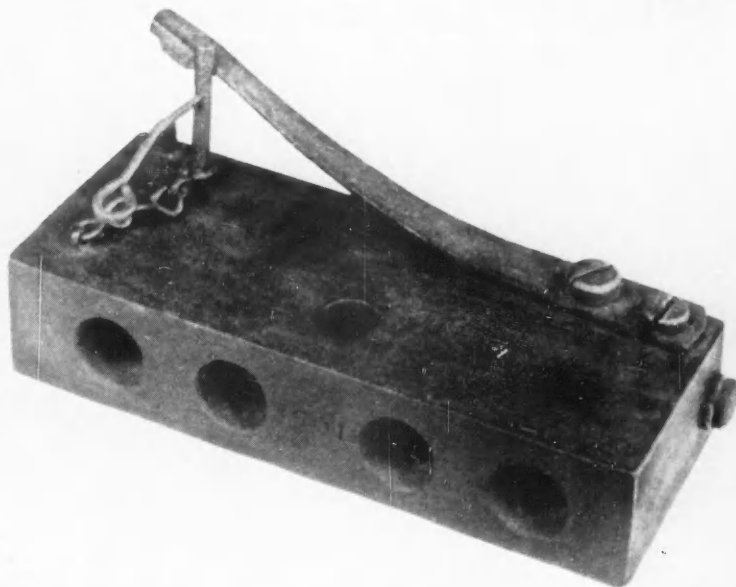
Illustrations: 1, 3, 4 and 5, Curtis Museum, Alton, Hampshire; 2, National Museum of Wales.



4.—AN ALARM-GUN, SET UPRIGHT IN THE GROUND

warning of his presence. This was the alarm-gun, which was usually chained to the ground or to a tree so as to prevent its removal, and which is still in use in some game preserves. Although many different types were made, they all worked on the same basic principle. A charge of powder, contained in a chamber, was fired by a percussion cap, which was struck by an iron bar or weight, released by the pull of a trip-wire. This principle is demonstrated by the two alarm-guns shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

The alarm-gun in Fig. 5 has four chambers for the charge of powder and a nipple for the



5.—ANOTHER TYPE OF ALARM-GUN, USED TO GIVE WARNING OF THE PRESENCE OF POACHERS IN GAME PRESERVES

# EARLY VICTORIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

By EDWARD ELMHIRST

**A** HUNDRED years ago portrait photography was just becoming popular and to-day these earliest pictures of our grandparents are all too liable to neglect and destruction.

The first of these dangers, neglect, is more easily remediable to-day than it will be to-morrow; at present most individuals will know the identity of the person photographed, but unless this information is recorded on the picture, where it cannot be removed, in another half-century the portrait will be merely that of an unknown Victorian and as such cannot long be expected to survive.

The danger of destruction is partly and surprisingly due to a revival of interest in early Victoriana; this fashion frequently admires the brilliant red plush and pinchbeck frame rather than the grey-black picture within. The brittle sensitive photographic plates are nowadays being wrenched from their gaudy surroundings to be replaced by something more colourful and quite incongruous. A plate without its case is as vulnerable as a snail without its shell.

Since there are few families which have not some records of the first few years of photography, what might be called the incunabula of between 1840 and 1865, the types of photograph

a mixture of silver iodide and silver bromide was obtained on the plate surface. Care had to be taken to ensure that light was not allowed to interrupt these preliminary steps.

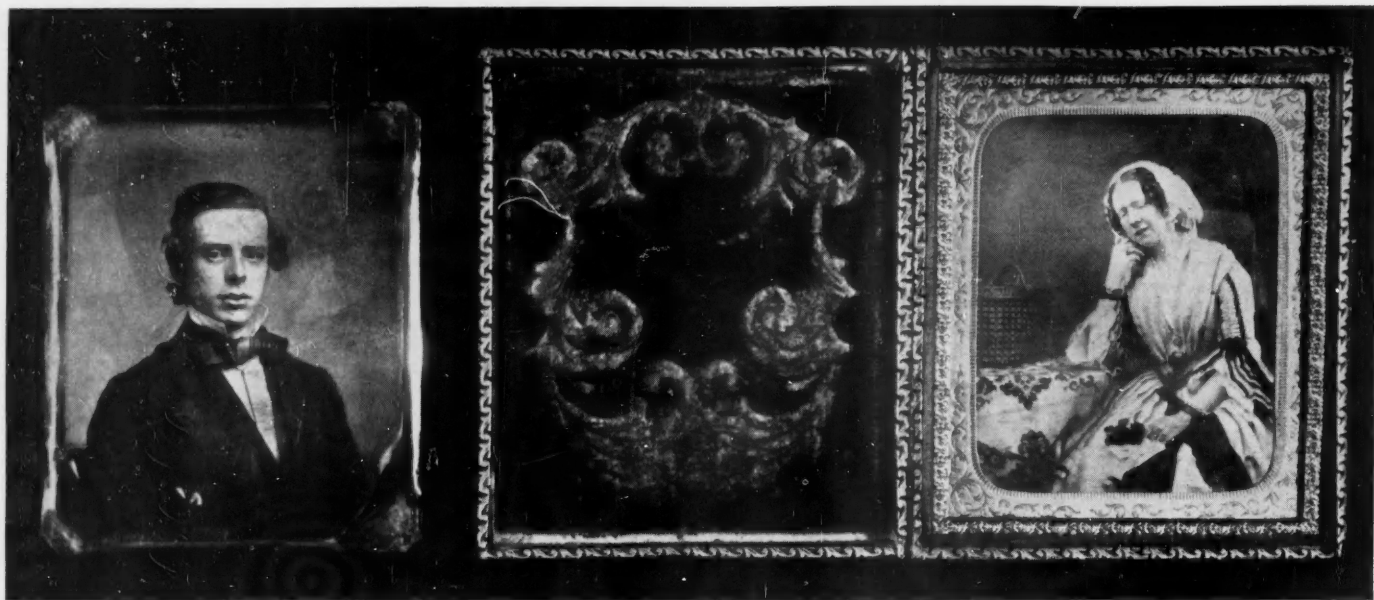
The prepared plate was then exposed in the camera. At first it was found necessary to keep the subject motionless in brilliant sunlight for more than a quarter of an hour; the earliest daguerreotypes were usually, therefore, of inanimate objects able to endure indefinite exposure. Later this period was very much reduced and the credit for this must go to the manufacturers of newer lenses which concentrated the light rays more effectively on to the sensitive plate.

After exposure the photograph was treated with mercury vapour by being held over warmed quicksilver, and then the unaltered and still light-sensitive silver iodide and bromide was dissolved away with a solution of sodium hyposulphite. After a final rinse in distilled water the process was complete.

Daguerre patented his invention in 1839 and professional photographers who wished to use his method had to pay considerable sums for the privilege. The earliest extant daguerreotypes of human beings, a series of Parisian models, date from about 1840: unfortunately

frame and protect it from further atmospheric tarnishing by some form of adhesive tape.

Collodion wet plate photographs are distinguishable by being always on glass. This method, invented by Frederick Scott Archer about 1851, rapidly supplanted the true daguerreotype as the routine technique of both amateur and professional photographers, and during the few years 1854 to 1858, when commercial photography was thriving, it was almost unchallenged by other methods. The wet collodion plate technique was based on the use of a thin sheet of glass, one side of which was coated with a film of silver iodide and bromide mixed with collodion. Excess of this "iodised collodion" was then allowed to drain away. When the film was set, but still moist, it was dipped into a solution of silver nitrate and exposed before it had dried. The picture was then fixed as before and finally one side of the glass plate was darkened to throw up the highlights of the negative on the reverse. Usually the face of the photograph was varnished and the back painted with a thick coat of Brunswick black. Less commonly the black was painted directly on to the photograph, which was then seen through the thickness of the clear glass; this last method, by overcoating the picture, has



DAGUERREOTYPES OF ABOUT 1850. This process, patented in 1839, made negative photographs on a metal plate coated with silver iodide

used in that first 25 years are not without general interest. After 1865, though technical improvements were immense, there are not the same obvious differences in the resulting pictures. Moreover, the later photographs, while all too often unnamed, are at present safely embedded in albums which are, generally speaking, still considered too revolting and too useless to be employed for any other purpose.

The name daguerreotype, often wrongly applied to other early types of photograph, is properly given to pictures taken by the method invented and described by Daguerre about 1838. They are now comparatively rarely seen and are at once identifiable from the fact that the photograph is on a silvered plate.

The actual taking of a daguerreotype was complex and difficult, but the chemical principles involved were simple. A silvered plate was given an extremely high polish by soft leather buffing and it was then placed for a few minutes in a box which held it close to particles of iodine kept on cotton wool. A layer of silver iodide formed on the silvered surface very quickly and this compound is sensitive to light. In practice it was found that the plate was made even more sensitive if it was also subjected to the action of bromine, closely related to iodine, and this was done by keeping the plate among the vapours of bromine water. By these methods

they are notorious as being altogether too Parisian and, in another sense, over-exposed. The great period of the daguerreotype, the respectable English variety, lies between the years 1845 and 1855, and the portraits of this decade are usually of excellent quality and show fine detail. Many pictures taken in the early 'fifties were coloured with pigments in gum; often gold was added to ornaments and pinks added to lips and cheeks. Occasionally this was overdone, making even the most reputable matron appear rouged and not entirely virtuous, and so the practice fell out of favour.

Most of these silvered plates have perished: sulphur dioxide from our polluted atmosphere has had a century to creep around the pinchbeck frame and tarnish the mirrored surface. When the plate is blackened and almost invisible some enthusiast will try to clean it with silver polish; such treatment will remove both tarnish and picture and a brilliant blank silver plate is soon obtained. Fortunately many firms are now producing liquid chemical tarnish removers and if even the blackest daguerreotype is dipped in one of these for a few seconds the picture will be restored to its original clarity, although any colouring present may be lessened. After dipping and washing the photographic surface must be allowed to dry without wiping. A wise owner will then keep it in a closely fitting

usually kept it in comparatively good and unscratched condition. Frequently Brunswick black was not used, but the required dark background was obtained by the insertion of a square of black velvet which produced a more matt and darker surface.

Not a little of the popularity of this method of photography with the profession was due to its not being the subject of a patent, though this was the cause of several legal disputes, and no expensive fees had to be paid. A collodion photograph would cost some 18d., with a further half-crown for a frame, whereas the simplest daguerreotype was often priced at 15s. There were many similarities between both these earlier forms of popular photography. Both were subject to lateral reversal; experiments with prismatic lenses to correct the image were not successful. Both varieties were negatives, but the daguerreotype could never, of course, be printed from and the collodion plate was rarely so used; this is, perhaps, one of their charms. Here one is face to face with no shadow of a shadow (as with modern photographs), but one is looking across a century of years at the authentic shades cast in the long monotony of a Victorian afternoon. Here droops the matron, convalescing limply, and here postures the male of that strange and incredible age, draped and upholstered, solemn and secure.





COLLODION PLATES OF ABOUT 1852. These were made on glass, and the effect of a positive was obtained by blackening the back of the plate

"For a full-length portrait," it was written in 1843, "it would be well to add a few pieces of furniture and to dispose tastefully upon them a few books, glass ornaments, a vase containing flowers, objects of art, &c." When photographs were taken in commercial studios, neck-supports and back-rests were often necessary. Even with these mechanical aids it is very usual for the victim to be posed awkwardly, wearing that strained expression which still extorts our admiration.

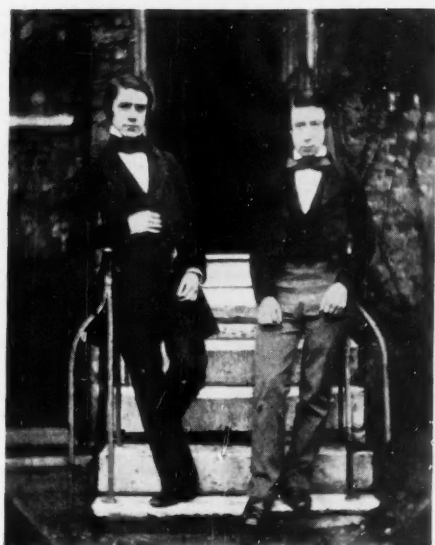
At the period that Daguerre was working on the discovery of the form of photograph named after him, Fox Talbot had already done a great deal of work in England on the process which ultimately was to supplant both the daguerreotype and the collodion plate. In the earlier Fox Talbot photographs, sometimes called calotypes or talbottypes, one side of a paper was brushed over with a solution of silver nitrate, which was then allowed to dry. It was then wetted with potassium iodide and finally with Gallic acid. This sensitised paper, differing from other types chiefly by the avoidance of both metal and glass plates, was then usually allowed to dry before being exposed in the camera. While it could be used when still wet, as with the collodion film on glass, it had the great advantage that the dry paper could be kept, with precautions to exclude light, for several days or even weeks. Ideally, however, it was best exposed within a few hours.

After the photograph had been taken, the picture was fixed, as with other methods, in sodium hyposulphite. A negative picture was therefore again obtained; but from the calotype negative, if the paper was waxed or oiled, it was possible to print other, positive, pictures.

This procedure was easier and cheaper than the daguerreotype and collodion wet plate methods, but the pictures obtained were considerably less detailed. However, a very effective impression of light and shade often made the pictures softer and more pleasing. The making of positive prints from negatives depended on the underlying paper being first sensitised in a manner comparable to that first used by Fox Talbot: even before his time, as far back as 1802, Sir Humphry Davy and Wedgwood had produced a sensitive, surfaced paper but had had no method of fixing the print or preventing light sooner or later affecting all the remainder of the surface and equally blackening it. Talbot made the making of prints possible both by his silver chloride paper and the use of the fixer, hyposulphite. From his time onwards various experimenters suggested different mixtures and combinations for the sensitisation of papers; John Spiller first used mixtures of silver and gold chlorides in collodion emulsions and his experiments made possible much of the later developments in printing papers.

With the coming of easy and cheap portrait photography something of individual effort

went out of the science. About 1858 the arrival of the *carte de visite*, a paper photograph pasted on to cards of standard sizes, started a universal fashion. The *carte* was apparently really intended to replace the omnipresent visiting card of the period; but, though it was used as a card in France, there seems to be no evidence that it was actually left on salvers in this country. These photographic cards, usually with the photographer's name on the reverse, were often freely exchanged within the family circle. More ambitious or tasteful collectors could supplant Aunt Emily and little Alfred by Empress Eugenie and the Shah of Persia, and whole series could be bought of eminent writers and clerics. The fact that photographs were no longer on sheets of metal or glass allowed them to be stored in albums, and such books began to appear on occasional tables beside odd volumes of *The Keepsake* and even the more substantial Holy Bible. In these collections the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales were invariably found occupying the first page or two. The albums themselves became increasingly ornate and opulently padded. Later much busier albums were imported from Germany, with the pages garnished with wild roses and bluebells, and the lower third of the album was occupied by a lurking musical box which tinkled cheerily when the unsuspecting visitor had worked his way through the book and had reached the last of the nauseating family faces.



CALOTYPES, THE FIRST POSITIVE PHOTOGRAPHS. Fox Talbot and John Spiller, who appears on the left in the left-hand picture, were pioneers of cheap photography on paper



# CHANGES IN BIRD LIFE

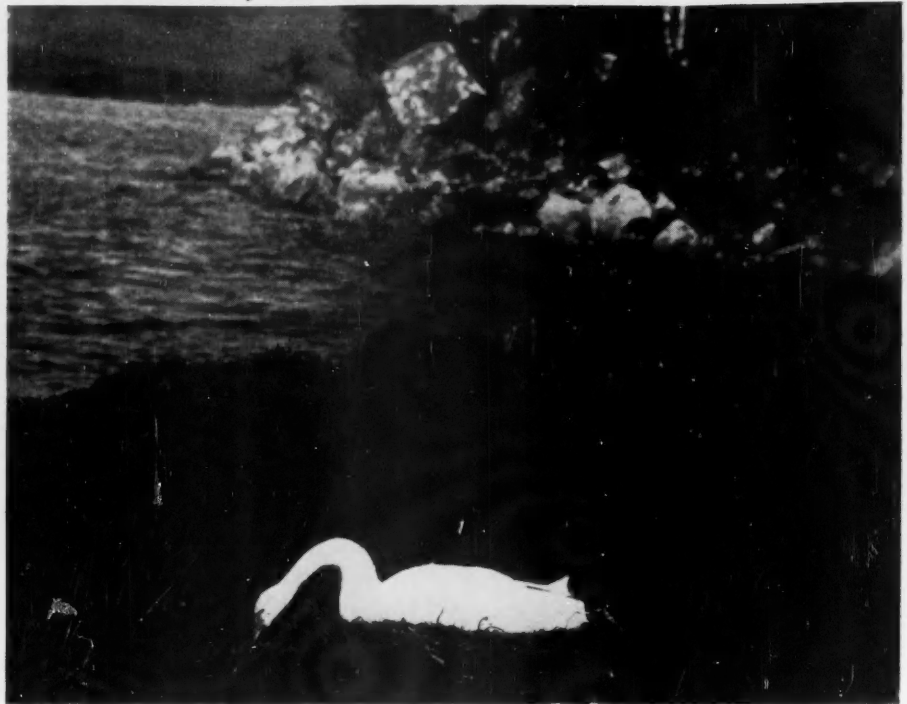
Written and Illustrated by SETON GORDON

**W**HEN I look back on forty seasons spent in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, I am forced to the conclusion that the bird species which have increased are greatly outnumbered by those which have decreased.

During the first World War I was in charge of the Admiralty coast-watchers in Argyll, and my duties took me each month to the Island of Tiree. I recall being on Tiree in November of the year 1915. Hard weather had come early, and on Loch a' Phuill of Tiree a herd of some 130 Bewick's swans with musical clamour were swimming backwards and forwards as they kept an area of the loch open from the encroaching ice. At that time, and for upwards of 20 years afterwards, the numbers of wintering Bewick's was always large on Tiree, but during the last dozen years the species has disappeared, although whooper swans are more numerous than they were.

My first conclusion was that the Russians had been killing the swans for food at their breeding grounds in Siberia during the years of the second World War. Actually, the decrease seems to have been due to a very different reason. The Zuider Zee has gradually been changed from a sea to a huge fresh-water lake by the building of a great dam which stood firm even during the inundations of the end of January and early February, 1953. As the salt water was gradually replaced by fresh from the rivers which flow into the basin and which, at ebb tide, are released by the opening of the dam sluices, so did the potamogeton fresh-water weed spread and flourish. Bewick's swans are fond of this weed, and soon came in larger and larger numbers to the Zuider Zee, now known as the IJssel Meer.

The eminent Dutch ornithologist, Professor van Oordt, tells me that between 3,500 and 4,000 Bewick's swans now arrive on this great sheet of water each year in mid-October and remain until mid-December when, at the coming of the frost, they fly away and are seen no more until mid-March, when they spend a month before departing, presumably to the breeding grounds. Where do they go between December and March? The professor imagined they went to Ireland, but I can hear of no sudden increase in that country in mid-December. They do not come to Scotland. When they wintered on Tiree the swans left in mid-February: they certainly



A WHOOPER SWAN ON HER NEST IN THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND IN 1923. "For ten years there has been no nesting whooper in that district"

did not return to the Arctic then, and I often wondered where their home was between February and the break-up of the Arctic ice.

Bewick's swan has not nested in Scotland, but 30 years ago the whooper swan nested sparingly on some of the central Highland lochs, on one of which two pairs nested in 1923. For ten years now there has been no nesting whooper in that district, though it is possible that a pair or two nest elsewhere. I am told that one of the last nesting pairs of whoopers in the Central Highlands was shot by a stalker, as he thought that their musical cries disturbed his deer!

There has been a great decrease in the

number of nesting curlew and lapwing—a sudden decrease as a result of the prolonged frost of the first months of 1947. The entire stock of lapwings on the Isle of Skye, with the possible exception of one pair, was wiped out; even now they are not present in anything like their former numbers, which is not surprising. But even before the arctic spell both species were slowly decreasing in most districts of the Scottish Highlands.

Black grouse (blackcock and greyhen) have decreased in a spectacular manner. In some instances this decrease was sudden. On the Isle of Mull stocks disappeared almost in a night in



BLACKCOCK DISPLAYING. Black grouse have decreased in a spectacular manner in the Highlands and Islands



THE BUZZARD HAS INCREASED CONSIDERABLY IN SCOTLAND, AS ELSEWHERE.

This photograph was taken at an eyrie on Skye

very stormy, wet weather in the autumn of 1916. It seemed as though they had migrated as a result of the exceptional rains. Since that time the species has been almost extinct on the island, although in 1915 I had watched upwards of 50 blackcock displaying at one lekking ground alone. On Raasay and Skye there has been as great a decrease. On the mainland the decrease was not apparent at that early period, but when the Forestry Commission began to plant large areas of the Highlands blackcock were treated as vermin because of the harm they do to the leading shoots of young conifers. Orders were given to shoot the birds on the nest, and at any time throughout the year. Man is not entirely responsible for the decrease here, for at Rothiemurchus, where the species is protected, there has been a considerable decrease in the numbers of black grouse during the last six years. It is nevertheless possible that, as Rothiemurchus marches with Glenmores Forest, where there are extensive woodlands of the Forestry Commission, the killing of the black grouse here has affected the Rothiemurchus stock.

Both corncrake and corn-bunting—birds which inhabit a similar type of country—have decreased everywhere in the Highlands of Scotland. In Skye the corn-bunting used ten years ago to be a feature of the wind-swept lands of Trotternish, where it was the only winter songster; it is now very scarce. On Canna and Eigg, where it was formerly abundant, it has now disappeared as a nesting species. The decrease in the numbers of corn-buntings cannot be explained. The corncrake, another bird showing a rapid decrease on the Scottish mainland but a more gradual decrease on the Isle of Skye and the Outer Hebrides, is generally believed to be a victim of the modern, mechanised forms of harvesting. In old days, when hay and corn were reaped by the scythe, the corncrake had time to leave her eggs or to move her brood to safety. The tractor-drawn reaper is now upon her before she has time to escape, and there are instances of the mother bird, or the brood, being decapitated. In the Hebrides more leisurely methods of harvesting persist, and the corncrake may be able to hold its own here after it has been exterminated over most of the mainland.

In *The Birds of Scotland*, recently published, Miss Rintoul and Miss Baxter record that in the Hebrides the corncrake is bolder than on the mainland. On the treeless north wing of the Isle of Skye our local corncrake when first he arrives "sings" sometimes from the roof of an out-house, or on a stone wall near it. In early May the grass has scarcely begun to grow, and the bird has difficulty in finding shelter or

concealment: on Skye and the Outer Hebrides the domestic cat is its chief enemy.

The decrease of almost all sea birds of the Western Isles of Scotland took place during the years of the second World War, and was undoubtedly due to the large areas of crude oil which, as the result of enemy submarine attack on our shipping, formed death traps to the ocean-bird population. Puffins, guillemots, razorbills and kittiwakes were all sufferers; the fulmar, however, was not affected. Floating oil is a sign to an ocean bird that a shoal of fish is near the surface; the rafts of crude oil were therefore associated with fish and the sea birds deliberately alighted there. Their feathers were at once thickly coated with the oil, which destroyed the insulating layer of air between the water and the bird's skin. The victim sometimes died of cold, or, more often, of poisoning. It will never be known how many hundreds of thousands of sea birds were killed during the war years. The decrease is best seen in a small

colony. I know of one kittiwake colony which has ceased to exist, and of puffin colonies which now hold less than one-tenth of the pre-war numbers.

The only sea bird which has continued its pre-war increase on the Islands is the fulmar. Its food being chiefly the offal from deep-sea trawlers, it was less affected by the oil pollution than the auks, puffins and kittiwakes; it is, besides, a strong and hardy bird, able, as an old chronicler said, "to take good and bad together." The strong smell of the fulmar is said to be distasteful to other birds sharing its nesting cliff and there seems to be evidence that in some instances kittiwakes have moved from a cliff colonised by fulmars. A fulmar was found sitting on the eggs of a herring gull, besides her own egg; she had apparently driven the herring gull from the nest before occupying it. Fulmars have few enemies, but the greater black-backed gull, and I suspect raven and grey crow, prey on the young, which are often left unattended by either parent for considerable periods. I once saw a full-grown, but still flightless greater black-backed gull disgorge a perfectly fresh and entire fulmar chick which had evidently been brought to it by one of its parents.

Both raven and grey crow are increasing in the Scottish Highlands and Islands. The raven has spread to the upper valley of the Aberdeenshire Dee and has recolonised sites not used for the best part of a century. Another bird which has increased considerably and has also spread into Aberdeenshire is the buzzard. In Skye this bird is numerous despite shooting and trapping, and it may be seen daily perched on telegraph posts beside some of the main roads. A passing motor-car does not alarm a buzzard, which calmly surveys it from its post, but a man approaching on a cycle, or a pedestrian, causes it to take wing. Thirty years ago the buzzard did not nest on the Outer Hebrides; its arrival and spread there caused the breeding hen-harriers to become scarcer, for the two species do not apparently agree.

That delightful bird the greenshank, which has long nested in the Inverness-shire Highlands, has of late years increased in numbers or at all events has spread to the adjoining valley of the Dee, where it now nests sparingly, and where thirty years ago it was unknown. The song of the greenshank, which is rarely heard, is one of the most beautiful bird songs.

On balance, we in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland are poorer in bird life than we were thirty years ago, but our birds are still extraordinarily abundant as compared with, let us say, those of the Highlands of Switzerland.



A GREENSHANK BROODING. There is evidence that this beautiful bird has increased of late



# FISHING WITH A SEINE NET

By THOMAS SKELTON

**I**N toiling as inshore fishermen we have to use a variety of machines—all of them nets of one kind or another—the working of which differs with the fish sought. It is in the search for plaice, brill and turbot that we use a device called a seine net. To many it is only a name, to me it is a necessary contrivance which is very effective if it is used properly and fish are about. It helps to earn a livelihood for two of us, and to maintain a small motor-craft.

The first time I worked with this contrivance I rowed off-shore in my dinghy in a southerly fresh breeze, boarded the fishing boat, anchored the dinghy and fished all day, and when I came back to my dinghy it was sunk, filled up in the high seas. Hardly a pleasant introduction to the seine net.

Working that net is an arduous occupation in a thirty-foot craft, and one drawback to it is the enormous amount of room which the gear takes up. There are two large piles of rope, about five feet high, totalling in length 1,440 yards, each coiled down clockwise in the well deck, so that they can be run out easily. There are buoys, or markers, an enormous anchor, the rope and the net. This is a long poke with wings, or extension pieces, about twelve yards long on either side. The edges are hung on rope, the top is buoyed with floating devices and the bottom is weighted with lead, so that it sinks. Consequently the whole rests on the floor of the sea and floats open like a large butterfly net with extended side-wings. At the end of each wing is a wooden staff, or batten, for towing, and as the net is pulled over the sea floor the wings sweep the fish towards the middle, and thence into the poke, or, as we call it, the cod end.

However, the whole has to be shot into the sea in a careful and methodical fashion. When we do so we hope for no mistakes in the drill, that there will be fish, and that once the net is out we shall not catch on obstructions on the sea floor. We are familiar with some of these, and their variety is surprising—a mine, cable standards, jettisoned ships' anchors, some aircraft, sunk colliers, old cables, rock outcrops and foul ground.

Another difficulty arises when more than one boat is seine netting in a locality. When one boat has a net out, another, careless about shooting, has on occasion laid his net across the first's with odd results. In one case I have in mind the more powerful winch in one boat was slowly but surely hauling the other boat's net, and the boat itself, towards it. The mess was sorted out amicably and happily for both boats. There were no recriminations; it was taken as a normal hazard, and no one got angry about it. Later it became a joke.

Choosing a locality in the sea over sandbanks where fish are known to feed, we drop out a heavy anchor marked with a buoy. The end of one pile of towing rope, or bridle, is directly fastened to it. Once it has been fastened on the anchor rope, the motor-boat is set going at speed.

As it goes through the sea, the rope from one heap flakes off overboard at the rate of about six knots. I stand by to watch for kinks and twists in it, keeping myself clear of the rope as it curls, zips and whizzes overboard. If it tangles, the craft is immediately stopped and reversed, the strain on the rope is eased, the

confusion is cleared, and on we go again ahead.

When most of one heap of rope is out, the engine is slowed, the boat dawdles and is given a sharp angle turn, and the remainder of one heap of rope is paid out slowly. Then the seine net is flung overboard, wings extended and poke floating clear; it sinks to the bottom, open. Then we start paying out slowly from the second heap of rope, continuing for a little on the same line. In fact, we have made two sides of a triangle with the net at the base of it.



**WORKING A SEINE NET IS AN ARDUOUS OCCUPATION IN A THIRTY-FOOT CRAFT. One drawback to this net is the great amount of room which the gear takes up**

The craft is given another sharp angle turn, speed is increased and it heads back towards our anchored marker buoy. Meantime the remains of the heap of the second pile of 720 yards of rope pay out at speed overboard, plucked into the sea with the drag on net and ropes. I stand by to watch for kinks, and as the marker buoy is neared, the engine is slowed, I lean overboard, pluck up the marker buoy and fasten the anchor rope to the craft. We are stationary and have completed a triangle of sides totalling over 1,440 yards. It is only then that we really start fishing.

The complications that can arise from a snag on the bottom, with all that rope and net out and the boat anchored, can easily be imagined.

Even though the ground may be well known, a miscalculation in shooting the gear can mean a lot of hard work and loss of time. In fishing it is not only the damaging of gear, which can often be repaired, but the loss of fishing time that one has to suffer if things do not run smoothly.

Each end of the towing rope is turned

round a drum on the winch, one of us taking one rope and winch drum. The drums turn and the ropes are hauled in, each of us coiling a rope on its heap in clock-wise turns evenly, so that it will run out easily next time.

The winch hauls, the twin piles increase, the pressure of the towing ropes' angle in the sea keeps the seine net open as the triangle gradually decreases in size as the net is dragged along the sandbank by the winch. Each rope comes at even speed, so that the sides of the triangle are of equal length and the net is being pulled evenly until it reaches the surface.

By the time I have pulled off the winch over seven hundred yards of rope and coiled it down in the well deck, I begin to feel sore, and my shoulders ache; as the day goes on and the amount of rope pulled off the winch drums goes into miles the ache increases. We do it by hand, but larger craft have mechanical coilers to do the job for them. From the surface we man-handle the net in, clear it of seaweed and remove the fish. This is done very simply, for at the end of the net poke there is a slip rope, and when this is unloosed the contents of the net—fish and rubbish—shoot out on the deck.

The fish is sorted into boxes, the rubbish shovelled overboard and the deck scrubbed, so that we do not slip on weed when walking around. A clean deck is essential to safety. The anchor is winched up, the craft goes ahead and away we go to shoot the net again, making another triangle in the sea. When one is using a seine net the job is continuous: there is no let-up until we come home to harbour, relieved that we have not been caught up in underwater obstructions which could easily lose us a net and its rope.

The working of the net in normal conditions is usually as described. But when the complication of a high-running sea is added, and it is difficult to stand erect on deck, then the operation can have its moments of additional hazard. The ropes zipping out can easily catch on a leg or an arm and pull a man overboard into the sea, or the pitching of the boat can disarrange the coils and cause tangles. Then it is a case of watching not only the gear but everything else as well.

Maintenance goes on all the time. There is the continual inspection of rope—binding it up where it may be frayed to prevent it catching and snagging on the winch drum—the splicing of any breaks that may have occurred, replacement of pieces worn out and the stretching of new rope before it can be used, for such work is hard on rope and gear.

The pleasantest part of the day is in the evening when, hungry and tired, we head towards home, and relax to the hypnotic throb of the marine engine, which has been going continuously all day. It is only then that I notice it, and the sound of it is sleep-inducing. We often yawn on the way to harbour, particularly after a day when the weather has been rough and much of our energy has been spent in preserving our balance in a rolling, diving boat, while we make and diminish our triangles. In the pursuit of fish the returns must pay for the running of the boat, the replacement of gear, and the men employed, and the seine net helps us to do that.



# PROBLEMS OF MODERN RUGBY

By O. L. OWEN

RUGBY football, like other great games, has had to face in recent years a number of rapidly accumulating problems, both on and off the field. It may be said that such a state of affairs is only part of the complications and perplexities of modern life, but surely that is to burk the issue. There may be something in leaving everything to settle itself sooner or later—and that, of course, is what generally happens—but those who love a sport, as they may a way of life, have only themselves to blame for disasters if they turn every problem into a glib talking point and leave *laissez-faire* to do the rest.

The first all-ticket match between England and Wales at Twickenham, last week-end, was jam-packed with problems in which players, officials, spectators and letter-writers to the newspapers were jointly and acutely concerned. In the excitement of the game, and immediately afterwards, all the ancient arguments raged about good luck and bad luck, good play and bad play, wise tactics and foolish and scores which should or should not have come about or even been allowed.

All that was part of the fun of the fair, and good fun too unless one got too heated about it all, but in a very few days a match is just another memory and an item in the records. The real problems remain, and let one mention one of them, just to get on with.

Take the recent decision of the Rugby Union to admit only people possessed of tickets to the Welsh match, which in these days is calculated to fill Twickenham every time it is played there—over-fill it, if every Welshman as well as Englishman was encouraged to think he could obtain admission by simply turning up at the gates.

Here you have a problem which the other two great national games of Association football and cricket have already tried to solve in much the same way. Equity, the good of the game, public convenience and the requirements of law and order, all have been studied, re-studied and studied again. Nobody but the people who somehow get hold of the tickets, and not invariably all of them, have been satisfied. Absolute equity as among followers of the game and the claims of the general public cannot possibly be settled at the same time. Broadly speaking, this problem is insoluble in any overcrowded country with a steadily mounting population.

Clearly, that is to any thinking person, it would not be enough further to enlarge Twickenham so as to accommodate more than 75,000 or 76,000 people. If the engineering feat of turning the double-decker stands into real skyscrapers and the terraces into young mountain slopes could be achieved, it still would not settle the demands of every would-be spectator. Wembley, and even Hampden Park, know that well enough. Whether the Twickenham playing field could weather any further deprivation of air and light is yet another matter, and the Rugby Union, like the owners of any other large properties of the sort, would ask sadly who is going to pay for the maintenance of a yet vaster headquarters at modern rates of expenditure.

Only a very few matches attract really big crowds and, in any case, the Rugby Union is a body which likes to spend most of its profits helping the clubs to obtain grounds. Grounds to-day are not only scarce but costly and, if the nation's population keeps on growing, so do the numbers of Rugby Union clubs all over the country—a fact which does not ease the division of tickets among players and regular supporters who pay subscriptions as well as gate money occasionally at big matches.

Yet there are snags even in the most rigorous and righteous forms of equity. Can any great game retain its national status, interest and support if all but club-members are excluded from the international fixtures? Visitors like the All Blacks and Springboks, for instance, are entitled to the national interest.

It is all very difficult and awkward, and one envies neither the officials responsible for dividing up the tickets nor those who chase

them—the tickets, one means—with the desperate despair of mortals pursuing will o' the wisps. Here, perhaps, with indecent haste, one ventures to change the subject and turn instead to some of the problems of the Rugby game itself. Heaven knows there are, and always have been, plenty of those, and none too easy to solve either, to the general satisfaction.

Wales, in recent seasons, and notably in their last two matches, against New Zealand and England, have seemed to go out of their way to underline one growing and widespread problem—how to combine the modern developments of forward play with the equally just claims of the backs to be given a reasonable chance to show their skill and paces in the open. Does anyone know the answer to that

argument, which set out to deal more with the policy and development of the game itself than with isolated laws. Wales, in their imitation of Ireland's highly successful collaboration between forwards and half-backs, seem to have ignored the fact that sound scrummaging has been part of the Irish policy. Wales somehow have completely abandoned the solid scrummaging behind which originally was built up their unrivalled back-play. The Welsh reply to that would be, it is not ourselves but the opposing back-row forwards—especially those of England—who have forced our men to concentrate largely upon spoiling the line-out and breakaway. Further, it has been argued that, as not one try in a dozen in these days results from a set scrummage, why bother about shoving when the line-out and the loose and the mistakes resulting from awkward kicks ahead are, on balance,



WALES GETTING THE BALL FROM A LINE-OUT DURING THE INTERNATIONAL AGAINST ENGLAND AT TWICKENHAM WHICH ENGLAND WON BY 9 PTS. TO 6

question? And, if they think they do, do they also think they can present their suggestions in a form calculated to obtain an official as well as a public majority? If so, they will earn a place among the Rugby immortals.

Will they be content to appeal to the players themselves to settle the matter solely for the good of the game? That, of course, would be the best way, and, indeed, may well be the only way, too. Alterations in the laws have been tried and, wonderful to relate, occasionally have succeeded. The so-called wing forward, a controversial excrescence, introduced by New Zealand some half century ago, was formally abolished, to the best of one's recollections and everyone's satisfaction, in 1932. With it, at the same time, went the otherwise innocuous, indeed highly efficient, 2-3-2 scrummage. It is highly doubtful if the 3-4-1 formation now everywhere in favour represents an improvement.

Unfortunately, most of the changes in the laws have complicated rather than clarified the issue. Any further changes in the scrummage laws affecting the insertion, hooking and heeling of the ball would certainly lay themselves open to the charge of "more tinkering" and be jeered at as legalistic quibbles. Perhaps the most effective change would be the abolition of all such laws passed since the days of the rough-and-ready foot-up rule, which the least intellectual of forwards apparently understood if they did not always obey.

But this is digressing badly from the main

much more productive of points? The backs, so this argument runs, must adapt themselves to such tactics, like the Springboks and the All Blacks—who, in fact, repeatedly have scored from opponents' mistakes rather than from any of their own movements.

The trouble about this Welsh conception is that it tends to present the initiative to the other side too often. The Fourth Springboks certainly did not ignore scrummaging; it was their strongest suit and, often it was the lack of passing skill by the backs, not the forward play in front of it, which made them most dangerous through the diagonal punt ahead and follow-up. The Fourth All Blacks have laid themselves open to the same criticism.

As for the Welsh national side, instead of imitating the Cardiff club, they continued to prefer their own customary international tactics and in consequence very nearly threw the game away against New Zealand. They persisted in the same tactics against England and lost because England were more ready to go for the line by running than were the All Blacks. One may sympathise with Wales over their misfortunes in the matter of injuries and still feel that it was for the good of the game as a whole that bad scrummaging and the total neglect of fine backs like Cliff Morgan and Ken Jones ended in defeat.

Clearly the division of effort between forwards and backs is one of the most acute of the Rugby football problems.

Beating the Wing Forward—Page 160

# SEDGEBROOK MANOR, LINCOLNSHIRE

THE HOME OF COL. G. C. BUXTON

By ARTHUR OSWALD

*The manor house was once the seat of a junior branch of the Markham family descending from Sir John Markham, Chief Justice of England in Edward IV's reign. It was refronted early in the 18th century after it had been purchased by the Thorolds of Marston and Syston.*

WEST of Grantham there is a chain of hills, presenting a steep escarpment towards the Vale of Belvoir, which, though of no great height, command a view of immense range, so that from the hill-top villages of Great Gonerby and Barrowby you can look out across the wide, rich plain of the Trent deep into Nottinghamshire. Lincolnshire lips over the hills into the flat country, where Sedgebrook lies, just off the Grantham-Nottingham road, overlooked by Barrowby. The name suggests a rather marshy setting and a lazy stream, in actuality the Foston Beck, which makes its way northward to join the Witham. Sedgebrook is one of the border parishes, with Bottesford in the tip of Leicestershire just beyond it. From the main road you catch sight of a sturdy battlemented tower rising above a group



1.—THE APPROACH TO THE HOUSE IN EARLY SPRING



2.—THE CENTRE OF THE ENTRANCE FRONT. ABOVE THE DOORWAY IS THE QUARTERED SHIELD OF THOROLD

of cottages. Lying back north-west of the church is the manor house, with an early 18th-century stone front and a long pantiled roof, approached by a drive that passes the west end of the church between wide grass borders where in April are drifts of daffodils (Fig. 1).

Carved over the entrance of the house there is a cartouche with the quartered shield of the Thorolds of Marston and Syston (Fig. 2). They acquired the manor by purchase early in George I's reign, refronting the old home of the Markhams, whose quartered shield is to be found indoors, over the fireplace in the entrance hall (Fig. 6). The founder of the Sedgebrook line of Markhams, whose ownership lasted for over 250 years, was Sir John Markham, Lord Chief Justice in Edward IV's reign. He lies buried in the chantry chapel which he built on the south side of the chancel of the church, although the slab has long been robbed of its brass and inscription. More conspicuous in the Sedgebrook scene of his day than either the church or the manor house must have been the abbey of Newbo, which lay a short distance to the east. It was a house of Premonstratensian canons, founded by Richard Malebisse in 1198, but nothing of it now remains above ground, although its name is commemorated by what is called the Abbey House, lying south-east of the church. After the Dissolution the site of the abbey was acquired by a cadet branch of the Sedgebrook Markhams, who, presumably, built a house out of the remaining buildings. There are no grounds, however, for the suggestion that the manor house had a monastic origin. Although it declined to the status of a dairy farm and was a farm house before 1928, it is the successor of a mediæval manor house, which must have been of some importance, if we may judge by the history of the manor and its former owners.

In Domesday Book Sedgebrook is entered under the holding of Robert Malet and is valued at £8, having land for nine plough-teams, four of which were in demesne, three mills and 60 acres of meadow. Robert's father, William Malet, a companion of the Conqueror who fought at Hastings, was given the lordship of Eye in Suffolk, and Sedgebrook was held of that honour by its subsequent tenants. The lords of Eye up to 1300, and perhaps later, reserved to themselves a park within the manor. In 1212 £14 a year





3.—THE FRONT FROM THE SOUTH-WEST

was being rendered for the manor by Reginald de Wou, or Vou, to the Duke of Lovaine, who then had the custody of Eye. In 1225, in consideration of a sum of 40 marks and a green robe for his wife, this Reginald quit-claimed to Hubert de Burgh, the powerful Justiciar. He gave the manor to his daughter, Margaret, who married Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, but left no children. Before 1240 it was among the possessions of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, after whose death it was assigned in dower to his widow, Margaret. Their grandson, Henry, the third de Lacy Earl, died in 1311, when Sedgebrook passed to Alice, his daughter and heir, *suo jure* Countess of Lincoln, who lived until 1348. She had married as her second husband Sir Ebles Lestrangle, and under the terms of a fine levied in 1331 the manor passed on her death to his nephew, Sir Roger Lestrangle, lord of Knockin in Shropshire. He died in the following year, a victim, one supposes, of the Black Death.

At the inquisition held on Sir Roger's lands it was stated that he died in his manor of Sedgebrook, and it may therefore be inferred that it then possessed a house of some account, to which, perhaps, he retired in the hope of escaping the plague. Its site may have been in a field near the railway line behind the present house, where there are banks and ditches suggesting a moated enclosure. Sir Roger's widow, Joan, had livery of a third part of the

manor in dower, but what happened next is obscure. In 1369 Sir John Talbot, of Swannington, held by knight service, of the honour of Eye, a fourth part of a knight's fee in Sedgebrook. His daughter, Joan, married Simon Leake of Cotham, who in 1412 was assessed for lands and rents in Sedgebrook and Grantham worth £30. Simon Leake died between 1434 and 1441, leaving four daughters as his co-heirs, one of whom, Margaret, was the wife of Sir John Markham, the Chief Justice, and, presumably, brought Sedgebrook to him as her inheritance.

The Chief Justice was a younger son of Sir John Markham, Judge of the Common

Pleas (who died in 1409), and was a child of his old age by his second wife, Margaret Bekeryng. The family took their name from East Markham, a village between Newark and Retford, where they had been seated for several generations. Two volumes of *Markham Memorials*, compiled by the late Sir Clements Markham, trace the lines of a race that produced a succession of lawyers in the 14th and 15th centuries: both the father and grandfather of the Judge had been King's Serjeants. The senior branch was continued by the Judge's elder son, Sir Robert, whose son and successor, a second Sir Robert, migrated to Cotham, south of Newark, the inheritance of his wife, Joan Daubeney, whose mother, Mary, was one of the daughters of Simon Leake. Sir John, of Sedgebrook, was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Edward IV, who immediately appointed him to the office of Chief Justice. He earned lasting fame for his impartiality, which led to his dismissal for having directed the jury in the case of Sir Thomas Cooke, accused of high treason, to find him guilty only of misprision of treason. Fearless of the consequences, he laid down the maxim, "a subject may arrest for treason, the King cannot, for if the arrest be illegal the party has no remedy against the King." After his deprivation, which took place in 1469, he retired to Sedgebrook, where he died in 1481. It is said that he made a fishpond at Sedgebrook



4.—AN OLD MULBERRY TREE AT THE BACK OF THE HOUSE





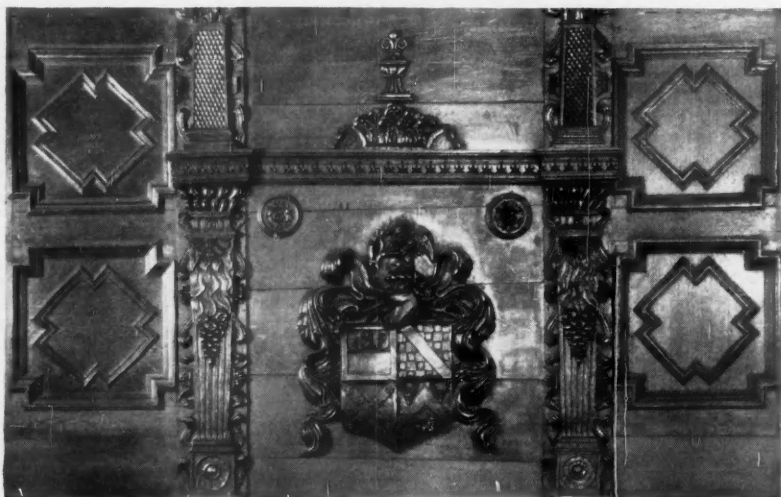
5.—MID-17th-CENTURY PANELLING OF UNUSUAL DESIGN IN THE ENTRANCE HALL

of the same length and breadth as Westminster Hall.

At an inquisition held in 1487 it was found that his son and successor, Thomas, "is and for a long time has been frantic, lunatic and an idiot with lucid intervals." Three or four generations later, another John Markham of Sedgebrook married as his second wife a Thorold of Marston, of the family that was eventually to purchase Sedgebrook. Their son, Anthony, who succeeded in 1594, was knighted at Belvoir by James I on his progress to London in 1603, but died in the following year, leaving a young boy as his heir. But it was the second son, Robert, still an infant at his father's death, who grew up to succeed to Sedgebrook. In 1642 he was made a baronet. Although his younger brother, Henry, was a Parliamentarian, who fought at Naseby and was made governor of Belvoir Castle, Sir Robert was loyal to the King. In 1644 he was in Newark when it was besieged by the Parliamentarian force with which his brother was serving. In 1646 he was made to pay a fine of £1,000, but thereafter was allowed to live unmolested in his house at Sedgebrook, where he survived until his death in 1667. His son, the second Sir Robert, also died in the present house, but the third baronet, Sir George, who succeeded his father in 1690, bought an estate in Essex and sold Sedgebrook to

the Thorolds. According to Sir Clements Markham, the sale took place "in about 1716." Sir George, sometime M.P. for Newark and a Fellow of the Royal Society, was unmarried, and on his death a cousin, Sir James John Markham, succeeded to the baronetcy, which became extinct when he died in 1779 without issue.

As the sale took place about the time when three Thorold baronets died in rapid succession, it is difficult to say which of them was responsible for refronting the house. Sir John Thorold, of Marston, fourth baronet, died in 1717 without children and was succeeded by a cousin, William, eldest son of John Thorold of Grantham. Sir William died within four years and his son, Sir Anthony, soon afterwards, when a boy at school, so that in 1721 Sir William's half-brother, John, became seventh baronet. Possibly, Sedgebrook was then done up for his eldest son. At a first glance the front might be taken for late 17th-century work, for the carving in the frieze of the entrance doorway the heraldic cartouche and the sundial above (Fig. 2) are in the late Stuart manner, but the imposing array of first-floor windows with their architraves and bold pediments shows some acquaintance with Palladian ideas. A local master-builder, probably from Grantham, can



6.—CARVED OVERMANTEL IN THE ENTRANCE HALL WITH THE ARMS OF MARKHAM QUARTERING BEKERYNG, LEAKE AND HARTSHORNE



7.—THE BACK HALL AND STAIRCASE

be credited with this front, which has the charm of vernacular work, seen not only in the carving but in the treatment of the parapet. In place of vases, it has curious little finials, like candelabra, and it rests on an entablature in which the cornice above the pulvination is reduced almost to a string course. It would appear from the deep recession of the ground floor windows and the thickness of the wall that a new skin was applied to the existing front, perhaps to avoid disturbance of the gabled roof.

The main portion of the house is a long rectangle with two short wings, having hipped roofs, projecting behind. Between them a shallow extension was built out in the 18th century to provide passages and obviate the inconvenience of passing from room to room. The arrangement of a central entrance hall with a room on either side, and the fact that there are no projecting chimney-breasts on the end walls, suggest a date for the building not earlier than the 17th century. The few original masonry details that survive, for instance the doorway at the back, which is now internal (Fig. 7), and the fireplace opening in the drawing-room, with its moulded lintel and jambs, give the same impression, and the panelling points to a date in the later

years of Charles I's reign or during the Commonwealth. In the British Museum there is a pocket-book that belonged to the second baronet (Add. MS. 10,721) containing family memoranda, among which is the statement: "My father came to Sedgebrook in the year 1632, a little before Christmas," that is to say, 28 years after his father, Sir Anthony, had died. Possibly, the old manor house had fallen into decay and the first baronet, either then or later, decided to rebuild it, perhaps using some of the old materials, such as the massive cross-timbers in what are now the drawing-room and dining-room (Fig. 8). The Sedgebrook Markhams never seem to have been very affluent, and Sir Robert's house is of modest size, but there may have been longer wings at the back which the Thorolds curtailed.

The entrance hall is remarkable for the unusual design of its panelling, consisting of panels within panels (Fig. 5). Each panel is a square with indented angles and the inner panel is of the same form, but set diagonally. Mid-17th-century oak furniture, with drawers or cupboards geometrically panelled, supplies the nearest analogy. At the intersection of the stiles and rails carved rosettes are applied. There is a corner fireplace, the overmantel of which displays the quartered shield of the Sedgebrook Markhams between curiously decorated pilasters (Fig. 6). The quarterings are Bekeryng (for the Chief Justice's mother), Leake (for his wife), Hartshorne (for his daughter-in-law). Some 17th-century oak furniture and a marquetry cabinet go very happily with the panelling in this hall, which retains its old stone flags.

Opening to the left is the drawing-room, where the original fireplace survives, but the one in the dining-room (Fig. 8) was originally in a house in Gloucestershire and has been introduced by Colonel Buxton. Both rooms have low ceilings with massive cross-beams and deep-set windows, which originally will have been mullioned. The staircase, seen at the end of the flagged



8.—THE DINING-ROOM

passage in Fig. 7, is of a simple 18th-century pattern.

On the first floor two of the bedrooms retain their 17th-century panelling. The west bedroom (Fig. 10) has square panels framing smaller squares set lozenge-wise, but the frieze seems to be an 18th-century addition, since it is ornamented at intervals with medallions carved with goats' heads, probably in allusion to the three goats of the Thorold shield. The ceilings of these rooms may have been raised at the time when the front was remodelled. There is a bolection-mould surround to the fireplace and a pretty basket grate. The bed, hung with blue and green brocade with silver fringes, has slim clustered columns with carved acanthus on the baluster member below them; at the foot is a good example of a Charles II day-bed. In the bedroom over the hall the panelling is of the usual

straightforward 17th-century pattern. The bed (Fig. 9) is a fine example of the age of Chippendale, with carved and pierced cornice and posts rising from carved pedestals and ornamented with a fret pattern; the hangings and coverlet are of a rich crimson damask.

The house continued to remain in the Thorolds' ownership until sold in 1928, but it had long been occupied by farmers. Colonel Buxton purchased the property in 1931, making the house the delightful home it is to-day. As a protection from south-west gales, he formed a plantation of firs, now growing to a good size, and laid out the garden in a series of yew enclosures, bounded by hedges of beech, and bringing into the picture a venerable mulberry tree that stands, with the help of crutches, behind the house (Fig. 4). The approaches are copiously planted with bulbs to give a fine early spring display of daffodils.



9.—FOUR-POSTER BED IN THE STYLE OF CHIPPENDALE, HUNG WITH CRIMSON DAMASK. (Right) 10.—THE GREEN BEDROOM



# THE GREY SQUIRREL CAMPAIGN

By JOHN GASELEE

SO far in its history in this country the grey squirrel has been winning the battle. But now, at last, the tide is turning, and within a few years, with any luck, its numbers may be decreasing as rapidly as they have been increasing for so long.

Only forty grey squirrels have ever been brought across the Atlantic from America and, although the first were let loose in the last century, it was not until the end of the 1920s that most people realised what a pest they are. Then, in 1931, great numbers of them were struck down by a mysterious disease which had much the same result as myxomatosis has been having with rabbits on the Continent. We felt safer once their numbers had diminished, and so at the time when there should have been an all-out attack on them they were, to a great extent, left to recover. By the time that they had fully recovered, the second World War was upon us, and nobody appeared to have the time to deal with them.

After the war foresters, gamekeepers, agriculturists and naturalists discovered what a lot of leeway there was to make up in keeping them down. But, far from succeeding in their task, they found that the squirrels spread rather faster than ever before. We were all urged to kill them; Section 98 of the 1947 Agriculture Act gave County Agricultural Executive Committees powers to serve notices on occupiers of squirrel-infested land, requiring the destruction of squirrels and, if necessary, to prosecute for failure to comply. But these powers were seldom used. And even then there were many people, often living in the outskirts of towns and cities, who, seeing squirrels in parks and gardens, considered them "sweet little things," and petted and fed them.

Grey Squirrel Clubs were formed and issued by the Ministry of Agriculture with free cartridges for destroying grey squirrels. No doubt their members were very keen, but even so it is doubtful whether every one of those cartridges was aimed at a squirrel. And certainly these clubs alone could not hope to make much impact on the squirrel population as a whole. What was needed was a wider incentive. This was provided on March 16 of last year, when the

Forestry Commission announced their shilling-a-tail campaign, in which not fewer than six tails were to be sent to the county pest officer, who would arrange payment.

This campaign has clearly been a great success, for already about 150,000 shillings have been paid out. Whether it can hope to continue to receive such support remains to be seen. It is vital that it should. In England and Wales places so far unaffected by squirrels are

the Isle of Wight in the south, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire in the north, and the extreme west of Wales and Cornwall. In the east, parts of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex are free also from them. Although ten were let loose at Woburn, in Bedfordshire, as long ago as 1890, they have, in fact, not spread materially to the east, though they have advanced westwards rapidly enough. This may be because the original squirrels came from the eastern coast of Canada and the U.S.A. where, with the Atlantic Ocean to their east, they could spread only westwards; their original trait may possibly have been inherited. In Scotland, even now, grey squirrels are found only in East Lothian, Midlothian and West Lothian; Clackmannanshire, Kinross-shire and Fife; Dunbartonshire and the adjoining part of Argyllshire. Thus from three original introductions, at Edinburgh, Dunfermline and Loch Long, they have not spread as extensively as in England.

Nevertheless, at the beginning of 1953 there were probably about two million squirrels alive, each of which was capable of doing £9 or £10 worth of damage in a year. Admittedly, well over a quarter of a million have been killed in the last year, but that does not mean that there are a quarter of a million fewer than at this time last year. It has been estimated that if they are to be exterminated 80 per cent. must be killed each year, for each female grey squirrel can be expected to rear seven or eight young in a breeding season. Usually a squirrel has two litters a year, but sometimes only one, and occasionally three. The first is often born some time in April, though it can easily be earlier; the second in June or July; and if there is a third, it will be born in August or September or even later. The average number in a litter in this country is a little over four, and no squirrel is likely to breed in its first year. The gestation period is about 45 days. The average expectation of life, under normal conditions, is four or five years.

As they have no natural enemies to speak of, for the pine-marten is practically extinct except in parts of Wales and Scotland, there is no natural check whatsoever on grey squirrels in this country. That is not so in America,



1.—A GREY SQUIRREL RUNNING DOWN THE TRUNK OF A TREE



2.—ROBBING A BIRD'S NEST. 3.—BOLE OF A BEECH TREE BADLY BARKED BY GREY SQUIRRELS



where they are not considered such pests as they are here; otherwise they would never have been introduced to this country in the first place.

The only two practical methods of effectively dealing with squirrels are shooting and trapping, since poisoning is illegal. Of these, I think shooting, although perhaps the more expensive method, is better for systematic clearing. Two men with guns (one could have a .22 instead) and a dog are a good team and can easily outwit the average squirrel. But for even greater efficiency a sixty-foot sectional pole is necessary, for breaking up dreys and ejecting any occupants. It is also useful when a dead squirrel gets hooked up in a tree and its tail would otherwise be lost! These poles cost about £11 per set, but can usually be borrowed from local Agricultural Executive Committees. It is unlikely that a home-made set would be light enough for general use. If woods and coverts can be cleared systematically by the use of these poles, far greater results will be achieved than by haphazard shooting here and there.

At least two new traps have recently been designed and tested. It is hoped that they may replace the gin, not only through proving more efficient, but also by being more humane. One of these traps proved in tests carried out with rabbits that it killed a few more than the gin, and that in the majority of cases it killed outright. Local Agricultural Executive Committees will willingly give advice on the best trap to be used against squirrels. Any trap of this kind must, of course, be used as a tunnel trap, as the setting of traps in the open or on poles is illegal.

There are now a number of efficient "live" traps on the market, one of which, invented by a warrener of Charlton Forest, is a wire cage with swing doors at either end. The doors swing inwards, allowing entry, but do not permit escape. Thus in twenty-four hours as many as half a dozen squirrels may be caught in the same trap. Snaring is possible, but great skill is required in setting snares for squirrels.

When the Forestry Commission introduced the shilling-a-tail campaign, which is to remain in force for two years, after which the situation will be reviewed, there were those who said that industrious "squirrel farms" would soon spring up, since there would be a profit in breeding them for their tails, as had happened with rats in Burma. But, from my foregoing remarks on their breeding habits, it is most doubtful whether this could be termed a commercial proposition. It is at all events to be hoped that all the tails now pouring into the offices of local pest officers are genuine. It sounds almost too good to believe, for in my own county of Hampshire 24,000 shillings have already been paid out. But the



4.—PEST OFFICERS SHOOTING GREY SQUIRRELS. A light collapsible pole is used to break up the dreys and drive the animals out

campaign is obviously worth while, and the more that can be killed during the winter and early spring while the leaf is off the trees and before they start breeding again, the better are our chances of appreciably diminishing their numbers this year.

It is perhaps surprising that grey squirrels are not considered pests in their native country of America. The answer is that they have plenty of natural enemies there, martens and various birds of prey. They are also looked upon as a delicacy, and are in fact, very good to eat, being

clean white meat, though I have great difficulty in persuading anybody in this country to try them. They can either be curried or made into a casserole. No doubt most of us have eaten them unsuspectingly at one time or another. Their pelts have little commercial value owing to the purchase tax on them when they are made up. If you do not want to eat the animals yourself, boil them without skinning or paunching to feed the dogs.

Illustrations: 1, John Markham; 2, Walter J. C. Murray; 3, M. Nimmo; 4, John Topham.

## OSTRICH OVERTURE ◇ By PEGGY STACK

ON a winter's day, with the wind blowing from the north, there is no spot at Whipsnade colder than the escarpment of downs at the far end of the park. My sister and I had become thoroughly chilled as we waited there to see the lions and tigers fed, and were in no mood to loiter beside the ostrich house which we passed on our way back to the entrance gate. We merely noted that the pen contained two ostriches, a male and a female, and would have passed on but for the spectacular behaviour of the male bird when it saw us.

It had been standing close to the wire, and as we walked by, it threw up its head, reeled to one side, and sank to the ground facing us, with wings outspread and legs extended in front of it. The collapse was so sudden and unlooked-for that we thought the bird had been taken ill. But now, from this spread-eagled position, it began a forceful exercise. Swaying from left to right, it lightly brushed the ground with alternate wing-tips, while its neck, arched grotesquely, turned to smite its body, now on this side, now on that, with vigorous blows. So near were we to the bird that we could hear the heavy breathing that accompanied the dull, hollow thumps. It continued the performance in slow, unvarying rhythm, almost as though in

semi-trance, while its neck grew steadily pinker and pinker, and every feather of its beautiful plumage quivered as if caught in a gentle breeze.

We stood in great astonishment. If this was some form of nuptial display, as we could only surmise, it seemed singularly misdirected, for the female, all this time, was idly pecking at the ground in the far corner of the pen and not even glancing in our direction. *Whoomph! Whoomph!* continued the ostrich, with a sound reminiscent of carpet-beating. We thought its ribs must be getting very sore, and wished it would stop. Experimentally, we moved out of sight behind the outhouse and peered back cautiously. . . . *Whoomph! Whoomph!* Would nothing stop this bird? Presently, however, it must have realised that its audience was missing, for we saw it scramble to its feet and look around it rather vacantly. Then it noticed us. Rising on tip-toe, it arched its wings fanwise in front of its neck, and advanced towards us on the *pointes*. From the farther side of the wire it teetered at us, opening and shutting its bill with little dry snaps.

We felt totally inadequate. Should we be bowing a polite acknowledgment, or perhaps proffering it a bun? We returned to the front of the pen, followed as closely as possible by the

ostrich, which now went through its dramatic collapse again and resumed its former exercise. This time we were able to watch the spectacle from different angles, but turned aside from the lateral view which was clearly not meant to be included in the display, consisting as it did in a somewhat embarrassing exposure of completely naked, pale-purple thighs. Finally we continued on our way, but had not gone more than a few steps before we heard a deep, vocal *oom, oom* behind us. Turning, we saw the ostrich teetering excitedly, and bobbing its head at us over the fencing. Its neck was now vivid scarlet, and of a shape so remarkable as to suggest that the bird had but this moment swallowed, not one bottle, but two.

As we left the park we called on the overseer and asked him to explain the phenomenon we had witnessed. He told us that this ostrich was a young bird coming into full plumage for the first time (at four years old) and that the performance was indeed a nuptial dance, but given out of season, partly owing to the bird's exceptionally fine condition and partly as a result of the unusual clemency of the early winter. No response being forthcoming from the female, the male was "taking appreciation where it could find it." We were glad we had at least provided it with a temporary audience.

## CARS DESCRIBED

## THE JAGUAR MARK VII

By J. EASON GIBSON

IN common with other models in the Jaguar range, the Mark VII saloon uses the same basic engine as is employed in the XK120 sports car; in fact it is the same engine as was used in the sports/racing Type C, with which the 24-Hour Race at Le Mans was won last year. As the same basic engine is used in cars intended for widely different purposes, it is obvious that, if it is possible for the engine to be run reliably when delivering around 250 brake horse power, it is working well within itself when called on to produce only 160 b.h.p. in the saloon car. I have recently carried out a full-scale test of the Mark VII model, and, in all but minor details, it confirmed my earlier experience with both the XK120 and the coupé.

The six-cylinder 3½-litre engine is fitted with two overhead camshafts, which make possible a combustion space of hemispherical shape. An interesting feature of the cylinder head is that the inlet ports are slightly offset in relation to the inlet valve, so that the incoming gas is extremely turbulent. Incorporated in the lubrication system is a full-flow oil-filter to maintain the purity of the oil. The cooling system, which includes a thermostat to assist in rapid

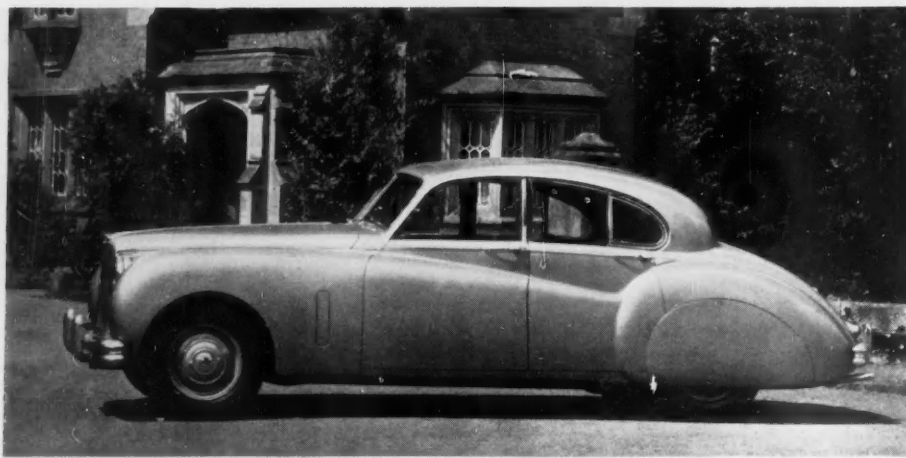
The bodywork of the Jaguar is notable for its very individual style, which is a happy blend of modernity with what is usually described as traditionally English style. All the doors open very widely, and entry and exit are easy. Separate front seats are used, and although these are of the large armchair type, both the seats and the squabs are so well shaped that they have all the good points of the true bucket seat; there is no tendency to slide about on fast corners. The rear seat has a high back and a wide central armrest, which enables the passengers to be extremely comfortable on long trips. The standard of finish is high, and the door fillets and instrument board are of high-grade veneer. With the driver's seat adjusted to a driver with long legs, the centrally placed gear lever is rather far forward, when in first gear position. The pedals are well spaced, and there is ample room for the left foot beside the clutch, but both the clutch and brake pedals are nearer one than the accelerator, so that rather awkward movements are needed to change to these controls. For a driver of my size—over 6 ft. 4 ins.—a rather irritating reflection is cast on the windscreen from the chromium

that this latest example was a considerable improvement on isolated cars which I have driven for short distances during the last two years. Although there are no announced changes in the specification, the suspension seems very much improved, giving greater comfort and stability even at high speed. In normal driving at touring speeds the car is very comfortable over both rough and smooth roads, and it seems to matter little whether the driver is alone or a full load of passengers is being carried. One might expect that the softness and comfort of the suspension in these conditions would bring the disadvantage that excessive roll would be caused at high cornering speeds, but this is not so. If the car is taken through corners at very high speeds there is some roll; that is practically unavoidable. But at all times the wheels go exactly where one wants, and at no time is there the slightest feeling that the car is trying to control one, instead of vice versa. That the stability and comfort of the car are good is evidenced by the fact that one can drive very fast without nervous passengers becoming conscious of the speed.

In view of the high speeds of which the Jaguar is capable it is even more essential that the brakes should be above average. Those on the Jaguar are exceptionally powerful, and the servo assistance makes it possible for maximum braking to be obtained without the expenditure of great strength; the daintiest of lady drivers would have no difficulty in stopping the car from maximum speed. During my test I devoted a considerable time to deliberate efforts to cause brake fade, but without success.

The good seating and the well laid out controls make long distance driving a real pleasure, and owing to the powerful lights this applies to driving late at night as well. Further movement of the light switch brings on built-in fog lights, but those on the car I tried were so incorrectly fitted that they could not be used for fear of dazzling other drivers. The lighting of the instruments is by a subdued blue light, which is remarkably restful, and a useful map-reading light is also fitted. During my test the car was parked outdoors each night, and although the weather was sub-zero, starting was instantaneous each morning, and after only moments I could drive off.

There is a tendency to forget the price of a car when carrying out tests, but when one is reminded of the price of the Jaguar one's high opinion of the car is increased. The standards of performance, comfort and stability provided are good at any price, but at a basic price of £1,140 they become outstanding. Bearing in mind the competition record of other Jaguars using basically the same engine, one is justified in expecting that the economy in first cost will be carried on by years of trouble-free service, anyway on the mechanical side.



THE MARK VII JAGUAR SALOON. The lines of the bodywork are a pleasant blend of modernity and the traditional English style

warming up, is unusual in the manner in which the water is distributed through the engine. Only a restricted amount is passed to the cylinder block itself, ensuring quick warming up and assisting in the prevention of corrosion, but all the water in circulation is passed through the cylinder head, equally divided between the six combustion spaces, and is passed out by a gallery which surrounds the induction pipe. This makes sure that the temperature of the incoming gas is constant to all cylinders. A thermostatically controlled starting carburettor is fitted, which operates automatically so that no manually controlled choke is required. After the record runs in 1952 by a Jaguar coupé, when over 100 m.p.h. was averaged for seven days and nights, it was found on dismantling the engine that the wear was so slight as to be within the original tolerances.

The chassis is of box section, with a cruciform central bracing to give added strength and rigidity. The front suspension is independent by means of wishbones and torsion bars, while that at the rear is by semi-elliptic leaf springs. Both front and rear suspension is assisted by hydraulic dampers, those at the front being of the telescopic type. In addition there is a torsional anti-roll bar fitted on the front suspension. The brakes are Girling hydraulic and are assisted by a servo motor, which has the effect of multiplying the physical effort of the driver. This means that under all normal conditions it is necessary to apply only a fraction of the effort usually required to achieve a given braking effect. A hypoid bevel rear-axle, and a divided propeller shaft are used, with the result that the transmission tunnel is lower than it would otherwise be.

around the steering wheel boss, but this slight disadvantage will affect very few people. The vision for the driver is very good, although the relatively high bonnet line prevents the left-hand wing from being seen. As two separate fuel tanks are used, one behind each rear wing, the luggage boot is of great size, and it has a very low floor.

On taking over the Jaguar one's first impression is of the great smoothness and silence of the engine, and on moving off, even in thick traffic, of the reserve of power available. The Jaguar engine is among the most efficient of any at present in large-scale production, but its efficiency and high power output have not been allowed to interfere with silence. Although not having as high a maximum speed as either the XK120 sports or coupé—owing to the use of a different top gear ratio—the Mark VII saloon is capable of very high speeds on the lower gears. On first, second and third gears the maximums can be regarded as 30, 50 and 75 m.p.h., and it requires little thought to appreciate that very high average speeds can be maintained, even on very twisty or hilly roads. In town driving the Jaguar, despite its high performance, is driven in the manner of the largest and most luxurious town carriage. It can be driven for most of the time in top gear; in fact, so smooth is the engine that it can be taken away from rest on that gear. Normal practice is to start on second gear and, after accelerating to around 30 m.p.h., change straight into top gear.

Although the Mark VII has been in production for some time, this is the first time I have driven an example released by the manufacturers for test. It was of interest to note

## THE JAGUAR MARK VII

Makers: Jaguar Cars, Coventry

## SPECIFICATION

Price	£1,774 16s. 8d.	Brakes	Girling hydraulic
(including P.T.)		Suspension	Independent
	£634 16s. 8d.)		(front)
Cubic cap.	3,442 c.c.	Wheelbase	10 ft.
B : S	83 x 106 mm.	Track (front)	4 ft. 8 ins.
Cylinders	Six	Track (rear)	4 ft. 9½ ins.
Valves	Overhead	Overall length	16 ft. 4½ ins.
B.H.P.	160 at 5,000 r.p.m.	Overall width	6 ft. 1 in.
Carb.	Two S.U.	Overall height	5 ft. 3 ins.
Ignition	Lucas coil	Ground clearance	7½ ins.
Oil filter	Tecalemit full-flow	Turning circle	36 ft.
1st gear	14.41 to 1	Weight	33 cwt.
2nd gear	8.46 to 1	Fuel cap.	17 galls.
3rd gear	5.84 to 1	Oil cap.	24 pints
4th gear	4.27 to 1	Water cap.	22 pints
Final drive	Hypoid bevel	Tyres	Dunlop 6.70 x 16

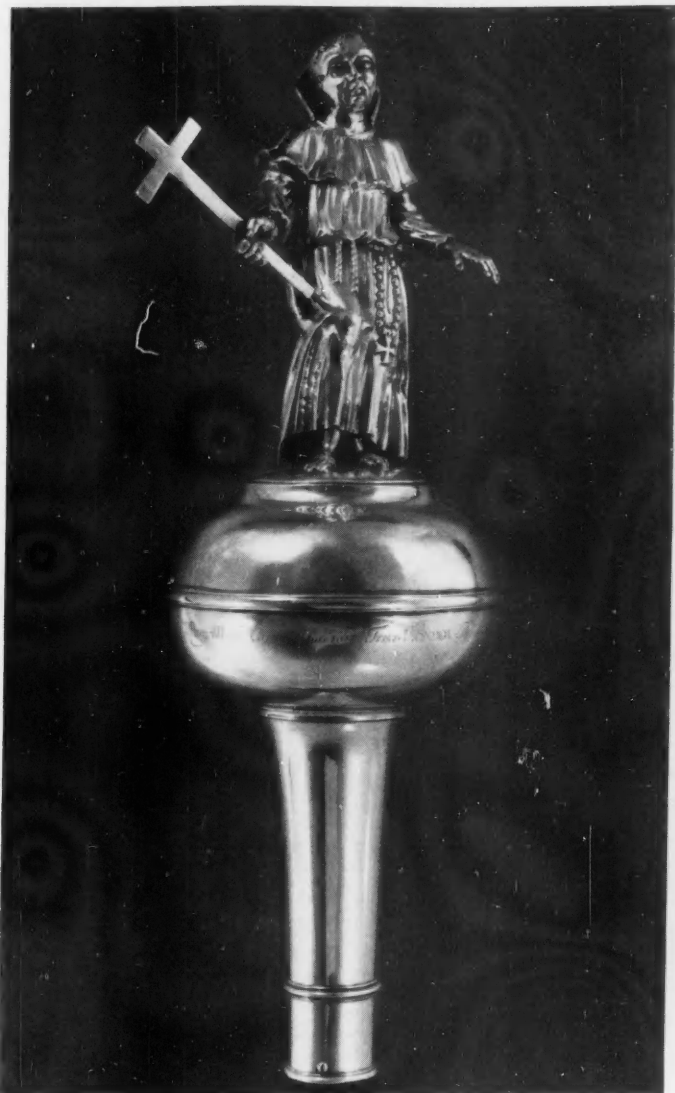
## PERFORMANCE

Max. speed	102.6 m.p.h.
Petrol consumption	16 m.p.g. at average speed of 50 m.p.h.
BRAKES:	
30 to 0 in 32 feet (94 per cent. efficiency).	

Acceleration	secs.	secs.
30-50	Top 8.3	3rd 5.2
40-60	Top 8.3	3rd 6.0
50-70	Top 10.5	—
60-80	Top 11.9	—
0-60 (all gears)	13.4 secs.	



## TREASURES FROM BLITZ RUINS

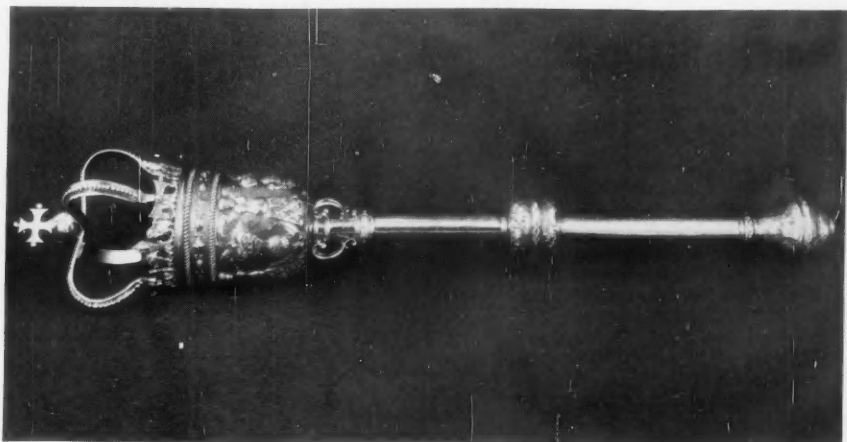


TREASURES RESCUED FROM THE BLITZED RUINS OF ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, FLEET-STREET, CITY OF LONDON

(Top left) SILVER-HEADED STAFF OF 1700, SURMOUNTED BY A FIGURE OF A CARMELITE OR WHITE FRIAR. The figure is attached to the bulbous portion by means of a screw. The existence of this staff was unknown at the time of its discovery in the ruined church, and it is not mentioned in any of the 20th-century surveys of St. Bride's, or in Freshfield's *Communion Plate of the Churches in the City of London* (1894)

(Top right) THE BRASS HEAD OF ONE OF A PAIR OF UNUSUALLY FINE LATE 17th-CENTURY BEADLES' STAVES. These were found, blackened and broken, in the rubble, and have recently been restored

(Below) SILVER-GILT MACE MADE FOR THE CHURCHWARDENS IN 1703 BY JOHN JACKSON FOR £50 1s. 6d. The head (detail right), 6½ ins. across, is ornamented with cherubs terminating in foliage, and with the royal emblems of the time—rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis and harp





# A CORRUPTER OF YOUTH

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

IT is doubtless a merciful dispensation of Providence that when one has written as much as I have on the single subject of golf one should forget a great deal of it. Yet the memory of it is not as a rule entirely gone; ever and anon, on a re-reading, a word or two strike one as faintly and sometimes regrettably familiar. Now and again, however, the author has a feeling of complete surprise at what he has said and complete wonder what he is going to say next. Something of the sort has just happened to me when one day during the Christmas holiday I took down from the shelf the very earliest golfing work of mine and began lazily to read it. Here was something, a fairly long something, called *The A B C of Golf*, which I had written for a long-departed magazine. The book in which it was subsequently reprinted is now as dead as the magazine. If, which heaven forbid, I were to write such stuff now, I suppose I should be hauled before the judgment seat of authority and lose my amateur status for—save the mark—teaching golf. Authority was not so fierce when I did write it, about 43 or 44 years ago, and it may, I trust, be said for me that I was no more a corrupter of youth than were a good many other people. I hope I did no one any harm, but I cannot help feeling remorse over some of the doctrines I preached, lest they should have given the reader a permanent handicap of 18.

The whole thing had entirely vanished from my memory and I found it rather interesting, not for its own sake, but as reflecting some of the doctrine that was then popular. It is, of course, third-form stuff by comparison with the complex golfing literature of to-day, but then it was deliberately meant for the genuine beginner. I had myself learnt golf not from books, but by the boy's imitative method, and began to think about it afterwards; and the so-called teaching of this A B C is largely, I judge, from what I had culled from the book-learning of others.

All, or nearly all, golfing books to-day begin with a chapter on the overlapping grip, which is to me of unbearable tedium, and I always skip it accordingly. In my A B C there is positively no mention of overlapping; there are some mild remarks about the player being able to see some of his knuckles, but not too many, and on the whole I don't think I can have done anybody much harm so far.

It is when I come to the swinging of the club that I ought to be put on the *index expurgatorius*. It should be borne in the mind that in those remote days instantaneous photography of the golfing swing was still in its comparative infancy and golfers imagined that they did all manner of strange things with the club which in fact they did not. Among other things they believed that they began to turn away the face of the club with the very first moment of the swing. I was clearly anxious that my reader should get his wrist well under the shaft at the top of the swing and there I still believe myself to have been right, for those who keep the face open last the longest. I do not think I was so very far wrong in telling my beginner to think of playing a back-handed stroke as at lawn tennis with his left hand. If I had only stopped there I need not now have him on my conscience; but alas! I went on about the face of the club instantly "turning right away from the ball," and that must have got him into a terrible tangle. I am sure nobody ever did swing a club that way, and I am equally sure that I conscientiously believed people did. So did some other teachers, and may heaven forgive us all!

From these loathsome doctrines of mine I turned with hope to the chapter on iron play. I had no notion what I should find there, but at least it could be no worse. In fact it was, I think, decidedly better and it was certainly less archaic. It must be remembered that the eminent players of to-day, with their long series of numbered irons, declare that they swing them in the same way as they do their wooden clubs. The only difference in the method comes

with the difference of the length of the shaft. That was something very like black heresy when I wrote my A B C, so I am rather glad to find myself taking the risk of being burnt at the stake. Just listen to this bold-faced assertion: "My own impression, which I record with due humility, is that there is not, in fact, so very great a difference in the way in which the great men swing their wooden clubs and their iron ones at such times as they are hitting, roughly speaking, as hard as they can." These, I do assure the modern reader, were daring words and, when I go on to advise the beginner not to cultivate a new swing with his cleek, I feel 10 ft. high. I proceed, later in the chapter, to explain, not very lucidly, the half shot, but nothing can rob me of my undisciplined glory.

I suppose it inevitable that a little of an author's vanity and of his affection, however misplaced, for his works should awaken with the re-reading even of what was so utterly forgotten. I feel a temptation to say something of my remarks on putting, however dull, but I will resist it. At least I will say only this for myself, that I did not recommend any of my own most characteristic errors. On the contrary I condemned in unsparing terms those who "crouched" or "grovelled" over their putts. Likewise I advised an aluminium club rather than the cleek which I used myself. That to-day has the sound of an ancient fashion, for I noticed at the last Open Championship that the aluminium putters were very rare (there was one wooden one) and that, apart from various centre-shafted clubs, the cleek had it all its own way.

## BEATING THE WING FORWARD

By N. T. FRYER

WITH the visit of another Rugby touring side come the inevitable comparisons of styles of play. The All Blacks have already met with some criticism for their failure to throw the ball about in the manner beloved of spectators. Doubtless they will play in many tighter games than they have done so far before the tour ends. Doubtless they will play in games which are dominated by the wing forwards, and doubtless the old cry that the wing forward is ruining the game, which is being keenly debated in Rugby circles at the moment, will be raised yet again.

Perhaps he is, too, but only because the wrong tactics are used to outwit him. This task devolves almost entirely upon the half backs, with a little co-operation from their own forwards. If the wing forward can prevent the half backs from starting a passing movement, or at least hamper that movement sufficiently so that it breaks down in the middle of the field, his aim is accomplished. If the attacking pack of forwards heel the ball slowly all the time, the wing forward's task is easy. No pair of half backs can overcome the hindrance of consistently slow heeling.

However, given a proportion of clean heels, the duel between half backs and wing forwards can be a fascinating one. Of course, much depends on the method of defence used by the defending wing forwards. The one most in favour is for the open-side wing forward to cover the stand-off half, while the middle of the back row, breaking on the opposite side of the scrum to that on which the ball is put in, covers any break by the scrum half.

The wing forward, being free to concentrate his attentions on the stand-off half, can begin to move on to him the moment his side loses the ball, provided that he keeps both feet behind the ball while it is still in the scrum. To counter this spoiling the modern demand has been for scrum halves who will throw the ball far enough to clear the wing forwards. Men like R. Willis (Wales) and D. W. Shuttleworth (England), strong and well built, are typical of this type of scrum half.

This, however, is only a partial answer to the problem and one which is only effective if the

To come back to something I said earlier, I am sure that those who write books of instruction nowadays have an enormous advantage in the help given them by the cinematographic pictures. The old posed photographs did far more harm than good. To take an example, which I have given before, the modern golfers looking at the picture of the top of the swing is amazed at the way in which the right elbow was lifted high in the air. The simple answer is that it was not so lifted. The player was told by the photographer to get to the top of his swing and then stay there. He of necessity raised his right elbow in order to hold his attitude, and anyone who tries the experiment will find that he has to do so. I do not deny that this elbow was once allowed rather more licence than it is nowadays; Horace Hutchinson had a comparatively high elbow and J. H. Taylor has told me that so had Harry Vardon when he first saw him, though he certainly modified it later. But these old pictures are really caricatures and completely misrepresent their subjects.

I had not read my poor little bit of a book for ages, and now, having closed its pages, I do not suppose I shall ever open it again. It did not "create any very surprisin' sensation" when it was published and I have no doubt eating time long since has made a meal on all but the two copies I possess. I have no evidence that anyone ever read it, and if anyone did, it is so long ago that he has probably given up the game by this time. So the nonsense does not lie very heavy on my conscience and has even given me a certain sentimental pleasure.

heel is a quick one. There is nothing to prevent the wing forward moving away from the scrum laterally before the ball is heeled. Even supposing the scrum half can throw the ball twenty yards, in a matter of two seconds the wing forward can put himself within easy striking distance of the fly half. A delay of two seconds between the hooking of the ball and its appearance in the scrum half's hands is by no means an uncommon occurrence.

The South African team which toured Great Britain in 1951-52 had another solution. They had two scrum halves in the party, the one capable of throwing a long pass, the other older and more experienced, but capable only of giving a much shorter pass. Much to the surprise of early critics, it seemed that the latter, du Toit, was more in favour than the former, Oelofse.

However, it rapidly became clear that du Toit and his partner, sometimes Brewis, sometimes Fry, had a very real answer to the wing forward. Small and quick, du Toit ran with the ball much more than is common among British scrum halves. With his fly half close on the outside and his own loose forwards on the inside, du Toit was supported on both sides and many were the tries he initiated. He showed up the weakness of the defence round the scrum detailed earlier. Between the wing forward going wide and the lock forward there is almost always room for the scrum half to run at least four or five yards. These few yards are sufficient to create half an opening which can be turned into a full opening if the attack is backed up on both sides. Of course, this is the gap through which hundreds of scrum halves have run when making their break. Against weak defence or a slow-breaking lock forward the scrum half can often go right through to the full back untouched. However, against an intelligent defence he finds himself covered on the inside by the lock forward and on the outside either by the wing forward or more usually by the fly half. Here the move often breaks down for the simple reason that his own fly half has been standing so far away from him that he is unable to back up any break by the scrum half.

Consider this point in greater detail. Where the scrum half is supported only on the inside, and is taken by the lock forward he can, with some difficulty admittedly, but with practice, give an inside pass to his wing forward. It is essential that this wing forward, after breaking, should run on a path parallel to the scrum half. If he does not, but runs straight up the field, he will overrun the scrum half and the move will end in another scrum for a forward pass. If the scrum half is taken by the fly half, the lock forward is covering the inside pass, and if it is attempted is often in an ideal position to intercept. As there is no one supporting him on the outside the scrum half can do very little but run rabbit-like into the arms of the fly half.

If the fly half is standing close enough to get up in support, and the scrum half is tackled by the

opposing fly half, an easy pass out will give the three-quarters a man over. Brewis and du Toit exploited this move to great advantage against England and eventually, from a scrum near the English line, du Toit scored. White, the English open-side wing forward, came in for much criticism from some Press reports, though it was no fault of his but of the method of defence.

In spite of the success of these South African halves (though it must be remembered that du Toit usually played behind a winning pack), this mode of attack has found few imitators. A. F. Dorward, of Scotland, is a scrum half ideally suited to this type of play, though he has yet to find in international games a partner who will back him up, as Brewis did du Toit, or for that matter a pack which can give him the ball, as did the South African pack.

It is interesting to notice, though, that Willis, the Welsh scrum half, has taken to running more often than he formerly did. This was certainly so in the recent Cardiff game against the Harlequins. Instead of making a complete break he ran two or three yards, which gave Morgan, his fly half, time to come past the wing forward, and then stopped and passed to Morgan, throwing himself flat with the pass. This move looked awkward in execution but proved very effective in practice, since the Cardiff backs were continually set moving at great speed. Since Cardiff have already beaten the All Blacks by their confirmed policy of open football, perhaps we shall see the solution to the wing-forward domination, when scrum halves are encouraged to run with the ball and fly halves to be in close support.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### A HEDGEHOG AT THE DOOR

SIR,—At the beginning of last December I found a hedgehog outside the back door about 9.30 one night; I nearly fell over him. He did not move, and I fetched a saucer full of bread and milk and placed it in front of him. He took no notice of the food while I was there, but when I looked out again in half an hour's time half of it had been eaten. In the morning all had gone.

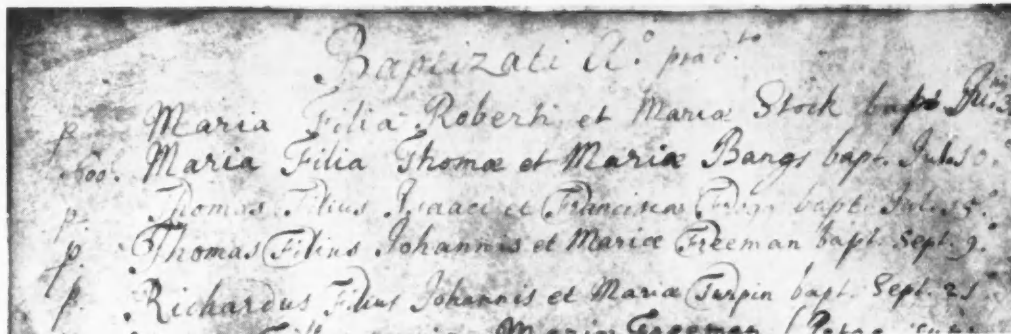
Since then he has come every night, and he now eats while I shine the torch on him and does not mind in the least. It seems peculiar that he comes so regularly and is not hibernating at this time of the year.—H. M. E.-W., Chippingham, Wiltshire.

[The time when hedgehogs start to hibernate varies from season to season and from individual to individual. Normally they turn in for the winter at the beginning of November, but a mild spell like that in December will bring them out again. The hard frosts of January, however, usually send them back to sleep until the spring.—ED.]

### DICK TURPIN'S BAPTISM

SIR,—Your recent article about Dick Turpin prompts me to send you the enclosed photograph of a page from the parish register of St. Andrew's Church, Hempstead, near Safron Walden, Essex, for the year 1705-1706.

The entry is clearly shown of the baptism of Dick Turpin on September 21. His father, John Turpin, kept the Rose and Crown in Hempstead, and in one of the beams on the bar ceiling a hole, known as Turpin's spy-hole, may still be seen. It is said that Dick would lie in hiding and from the room above the bar keep a sharp watch on the men below.



A PAGE FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF HEMPSTEAD, ESSEX, SHOWING (bottom) THE BAPTISM ENTRY OF DICK TURPIN

See letter: Dick Turpin's Baptism

He was tried at York Assizes in March, 1739, and executed a month later.—JOHN TARTLTON, Sheep House, Tuffley, Gloucestershire.

### A FORGOTTEN PORT

SIR,—The letter about the deserted harbour of Sunderland, Lancashire (January 14), prompts me to send you the enclosed photograph, taken between Watchet and Bridgwater, at Lilstock, a desolate spot in winter and not very populous in summer.

An attempt was made to develop this place as a port and a considerable stone structure remains to this day, silted up. Sir Peregrine Acland's idea, apparently, was that the coal imported from South Wales should be landed here. Little seems to have been written about this venture—or about any aspect of Lilstock parish and church—but Lilstock shared with nearby Kilve a reputation for smuggling.

The other photograph shows the church (now a padlocked mortuary chapel, but still containing a Norman

font), which stands roughly half a mile inland, and not immediately by the sea as one book suggests. Collinson mentions it as a church 60 ft. long, with a tower and four bells, in the gift of Eton College. Eton had (perhaps has?) certain properties at Stogursey, of which Lilstock was at one time a kind of chapelry. According to some opinions the word Lilstock is Little Stoke, as Stogursey is Stoke Courcy, but others suggest Lylla's Stoke. Lilstock was once held by Ansger Coquus, William the Conqueror's cook.—J. D. U. WARD, Rodhuish, Watchet, Somerset.

### THE LOST COLLIE

SIR,—Our collie, a pure cross of Scotch and Welsh, five years old, disappeared from Hampstead on February 23 last year, and about ten weeks later we sadly gave him up for lost and moved his basket to the attic. The very next day he was restored to us, in a fashion that may deserve to be recorded.

On February 23 Bartie was seen running off with some other dogs after slipping his collar. For five days he travelled. On the sixth day he was in the field behind West Street, Harrow, which runs down from Harrow Hill to the School cricket ground. There he set up a howl. Miss Fraser, whose shop is the last in the long row, right by the cricket ground, heard him; after two nights she persuaded Bartie to come to be fed (he was hungry and wretched) and, later, to take up his abode with her. On May 4 my son went back to Harrow for the summer term. On May 5 he went down to play at the nets—and there, as he came from the Sixth Form Ground on his way up again he saw Bartie, looking very fit, in front of the kind Miss Fraser's door. The same evening he brought him—"George" to Miss Fraser and the groundsmen—home again to Hampstead.

Now, although as the crow flies the distance from door to door is only seven miles, as the road wends it must



THE BEACH AND CHURCH AT LILSTOCK, SOMERSET

See letter: A Forgotten Port





THOMAS HARDY'S BIRTHPLACE AT HIGHER BOCKHAMPTON, DORSET

See letter: Repairs to Thomas Hardy's Birthplace

be ten or twelve, and as a dog proceeds under the guidance of his mysterious urges and instincts it could be, goodness knows, fifty or even more. Greater London, with getting on for ten million inhabitants, covers some 700 square miles, and Harrow itself, below the Hill is an enormous place. It does seem extraordinary that Bartie, having got lost, should have fetched up at a spot where my son was sure to find him. He had been on those cricket fields once, the year before: he had then got there by car.

We suppose that after his original impetus of spring fever had subsided he became aware of being lost at some point nearer Harrow than Hampstead, and that his intuitive direction-finding apparatus then started to work. Next, on his reaching the Hill, it was the turn of scent. I do not pretend to understand all this, but it seems reasonable to think that when he sniffed a familiar field at last, he decided this was the place to stop and howl for help. It is certainly what he did.

Of course, if Harrow played football on the same fields as cricket, my son would have found Bartie at the beginning of March.—P. B., London, N.W.3.

#### LAMBETH DELFT

SIR,—I can throw some light on Mr. Metcalfe's Lambeth delft mug mentioned in *Collectors' Questions* in your issue of December 31, 1953.



HUNTING ELK IN NORWAY WITH AN ELKHOUND ON LEASH

See letter: Hunting with Elkhounds

The initials I. S. A. stand for Isaac (or John) and Sarah Attfield, and 1676 is the date of their marriage. The Attfields were an old-established yeoman family in Windlesham, Surrey. A John Attfield was a churchwarden of Windlesham parish church when it was rebuilt after being burnt down about 1678. At a slightly earlier period Windlesham had been included in one of the chases of Windsor Forest; if the Attfields had been verderers or foresters, it would account for the choice of decoration.

About 50 years ago my grandmother acquired two plates similar to the one in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, from the last member of the Attfield family to live in the parish. I now have these plates.—DEREK COOPER (Capt., R.N. Retd.), The Cedars, Windlesham, Surrey.

#### HUNTING WITH ELKHOUNDS

SIR,—I have read Miss Lampson's recent article *The Hardy Elkhound* with great interest, for during the past three years I have, on a number of occasions, had the pleasure of working with this intelligent animal.

Unfortunately, it is not correct to suggest that driving elk towards a line of waiting guns is no longer permitted. In fact, as far as Sweden is concerned, I would say that by far the greatest number of elk are killed in this fashion. Needless to say, driven elk provide poor sport, which does not compare with the thrill of hunting

with either loose hound (Norwegian *los-hund*) or with leash hound (Norwegian *bind-hund*). I enclose a photograph taken in 1952 when I was hunting elk near Sesjoen, Norway, with *bind-hund*.—G. KENNETH WHITEHEAD, The Old House, Withnell Fold, Chorley, Lancashire.

#### REPAIRS TO THOMAS HARDY'S BIRTHPLACE

SIR,—After Thomas Hardy's death in 1948 the cottage in which he was born at Higher Bockhampton, just outside Dorchester, was sold. It was bought by the National Trust, and was subsequently opened to the public as a small museum. For some time the thatched roof has needed repair, and I understand that the Trust has now suggested to the Dorchester Rural District Council that it might contribute to the expense of re-thatching the cottage and to its maintenance. The enclosed photograph of the cottage was taken some twenty years ago when I visited it with Hardy.—CLIVE HOLLAND, Ealing, W.5.

#### LONGEVITY

SIR,—Major Wade's letter of December 24, 1953, and others since have given various instances of longevity in existing families, with averages ranging from 70 to 84 years. But if one considered a family over several generations, the following may be of interest. The ages of my father, and of three out of four of his predecessors as "the head of the family," total 327 years, giving an average of 81½ years. This does not rival Major Wade's present-day average of 84 years, but it covers 2½ centuries. The expectation of life of the present generation is presumably longer than that of those of the past.—JAMES R. MARSHALL, Baddingsill, West Linton, Peeblesshire.

#### TOMBSTONE LETTERING

SIR,—In connection with the excellent photographs of Compton Beauchamp churchyard, Berkshire (December 31, 1953), I feel that the explanatory note which accompanied them might be extended for the benefit of those unfamiliar with this lovely spot. The painting on the table, and other tombs, was carried out by two railway workers at Swindon, under the supervision of a well-known local antiquary. So far as is known, no actual recutting of lettering was attempted, and where there were no incised letters to follow, the painting was continued on the surface only. Examples of this will be found on several memorials.

The stone to Mary Green (wife of John Green) seen in the background of the churchyard photograph is of more than usual interest, and I submit a larger photograph for the sake of clarity. Apart from the lettering, which—in spite of sentimental admirers of this type of art—is more individual than beautiful, the winged cherub shows the influence of the 18th-century writing master. It was a pet scheme of this type of instructor to make his pupils execute designs, with thick and thin lines and much flourish, without lifting pen from paper. It is true that this cannot be executed with graver or mason's chisel, but the influence is clearly there.

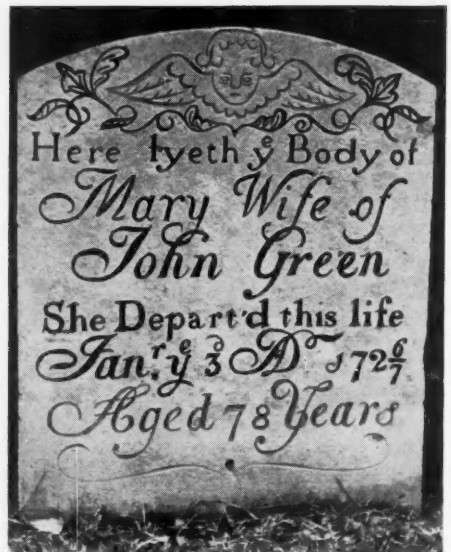
On the nearest table-tomb in the churchyard photograph can be seen the name of Thomas Brown, and it is believed that this monument probably furnished the name of the hero of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*. I was told by the

distinguished antiquary already mentioned that the Browns flourished in most of the Vale villages, but nowhere were they more in evidence than at Compton, and the proximity of Compton to Uffington makes this notion feasible.

The carving of the Trinity (also photographed) is worthy of note, because although this subject is common in church art—especially on brasses—it is less often accompanied by the Evangelistic symbols, as in this case: they appear, one at each of the four corners of the carving. The influence of the work is open to argument, but I should have thought that the Occident rather than the Orient gave it birth.—H. T. KIRBY, Field End, Gaydon, Warwickshire.

#### A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE GIN TRAP

SIR,—May I comment on Colonel James's letter of January 7, criticising my article *A Substitute for the Gin Trap*? First, he denies that the trap is cruel, and states that it numbs a rabbit's body. Intense shock can numb nerves only momentarily; and I find it incredible that Colonel James has never heard rabbits squealing in traps. He overlooks the fact that rabbits lose up to three ounces' weight while in a trap. No struggling, indeed!



EARLY GEORGIAN GRAVESTONE AT COMPTON BEAUCHAMP, BERKSHIRE

See letter: Tombstone Lettering

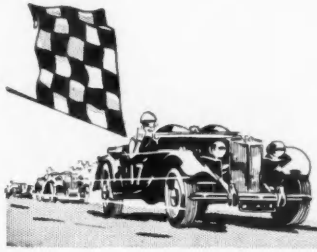
He also accuses me of wielding a club to kill rabbits entangled in the long net. A blow with the back of the hand is sufficient to break any rabbit's neck, and slamming them on their back, and dragging them away squealing in pain, does not even come into the question.

Second, Colonel James claims that there are few places where the long net is effective: ineffective would be more correct. Of course, the net cannot be used in thick undergrowth, but when the rabbits come out to feed at night on agricultural land they can be cut off from their burrows with the long net.

Third, he complains that to work nets over a distance of 600 ft. is a tedious job. The laying of this length of netting takes exactly four minutes.

Fourth, he insists that you need three skilled men to work the nets. Once they have been wound in 200-yard lengths on wooden reels, they have only to be let out behind a barrow, while a second man follows staking up the net. Is it skilled to push a barrow?

Fifth, Colonel James worries about the direction of the wind during a long-netting expedition. Small fields are totally surrounded, so it makes little difference which way the rabbits run. Even if the operators of the net are scented the rabbits do not



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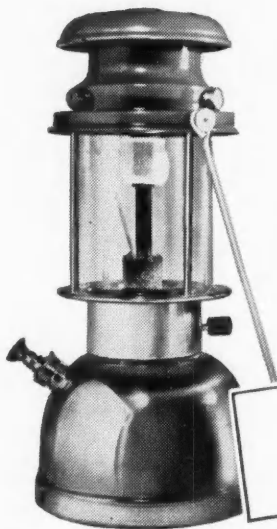
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bother—they sit tight (providing there is no unnecessary noise) until they are driven forward to their burrows by the dragging of a rope across the field. I quote from Colonel James's letter: "A late homegoer crossing the field or maybe a fox or a badger appears and then some rabbits are driven into the net." I have never experienced the exceptional luck of having three such creatures to assist in driving rabbits into the net!

Most nights are suitable for long netting, if there is not a full moon, and if a gale is not blowing, though it is advisable to avoid rain, because nets are a curse to dry. The stock in a field should be taken out, but that is surely not the inconvenience it is made out to be by Colonel James.

He complains of the difficulty in making the equipment as described in my article, but I suggest he asks the local carpenter to do it for him. In fact, all it entails for making the wooden reels is nailing together 4-in. square strips of beech wood (obtainable at any saw-mill for a few shillings). Constructing the barrow a carpenter should find the simplest of jobs; a blacksmith could make the winding frame, for lifting the nets, out of four rods of thick wire, hinged at each corner. Colonel James writes of the absence of blacksmiths, presumably in Cumberland. In Berwickshire and indeed in Somerset and Devon there is a forge not only in most villages but also in many farms.

If Colonel James took the trouble to carry out the instructions depicted in my article, I am certain he would not find our substitute for the gin trap ineffective.—ROBERT ERSKINE, *Caldra, Duns, Berwickshire.*

#### TELLING THE TIME

SIR,—I was much interested in the recent photograph of the old and new clocks on the tower of Bourton-on-the-Water Church, Gloucestershire.

I send you photographs of three other unusual clocks. On the 17th-century Butter Cross, at Witney, Oxfordshire, there are a clock and a sundial side by side. At Hornby, in North Yorkshire, there is a single-handed clock on the ancient church. It will be noted that the usual minutes are indicated on this dial, but some single-handed clocks have only four divisions to mark the quarter-hours.

The clock in the market-place at Peterborough, shown in my third photograph, has the ordinary dial, but there are also the figures 15, 30, 45 and 60. It presents a picturesque sight with the brightly painted coat-of-arms below it.—J.D.R., *Durham.*



AN IMITATION STORK IN POSITION BESIDE A FISH POND TO SCARE AWAY MARAUDING HERONS

See letter: *The Disappearing Goldfish*

#### THE DISAPPEARING GOLDFISH

SIR,—In thanking the many readers of *COUNTRY LIFE* who have written to advise me on the best means of preserving my goldfish from further raids by various marauders, I should like to summarise my information for the benefit of others whose stocks have also been depleted.

Herons appear to be the chief culprits, followed by grass snakes as a close second, and then kingfishers, seagulls, otters and cats.

In an endeavour to keep herons away I have, as advised, surrounded the ponds with skewers and carpet thread to prevent their wading in, and, to carry out the advice of another reader who suggested that I should place an imitation heron on the edge of the pond to deter others from alighting, I enquired at several London stores, but none could supply one. However, an imitation stork sent to me by a friend for a Christmas present is now in position (as can be seen in the accompanying photograph), and will, we hope, be a successful substitute and deceive any herons.

A central slab of concrete beneath the surface of the water to prevent diving by any birds, and provide a refuge beneath for goldfish in such times of danger, was another improvisation which I am told has met with success, but this, we felt, was rather too ambitious to undertake, and so we have crossed the water surface with

strong black thread, which we hope will be equally effective. If, before doing so, we had known of the excellent device of placing earthenware land drains in the ponds, mentioned by your correspondent, Mr. Hans Hamilton (January 7), we should have used this method instead.

Against our most persistent marauder, the grass snake, there seems little we can do except stock the water with goldfish too large for it to take, though the fate of their progeny seems only too certain!

Finally, I can assure those correspondents who tell me it is probably herons which take my goldfish at early dawn that my husband, who is an early riser and very observant, passes close to the ponds at that time every day and has never once seen a heron there or in the vicinity.—KATHARINE ASHWORTH (Mrs.), *Lockner Holt, Chilworth, Surrey.*

#### TOOLS OF THE TRADE

SIR,—I was much interested to read Mrs. Jones's letter (December 24, 1953) about a tombstone in Brinklow churchyard, Warwickshire, which is carved with representations of the tools of a brickmaker-cum-maltster. I would suggest, however, that the objects identified as a brick and a mould, which would, as Mrs. Jones says, be out of scale, are, unless there is evidence to the contrary in the inscription, more likely to be a strike and a ladder strainer respectively. The

strainer, with a piece of material stretched across the framework, was used in brewing to strain off the wort after the malt had been mashed with water. The strike was used when measuring the malt to strike off the grains above the rim of the bushel measure.—CHRISTOPHER LANCHESTER, *Tilford-road, Farnham, Surrey.*

#### GROWING OF SWEET CORN

SIR,—We have a rather windswept garden 500 feet above Bath, on the southern slopes. There is no greenhouse and no time for fiddles and fusses, but we have a taste for the delicious sweet corn. We sow it like wallflowers in April or May, and in September have as much sweet corn as we can eat with results better by far than when previously I have grown it in a sheltered and more southerly greenhouse way. Treat it rough, but dung it hard.—B. S. MORRIS, *Combe Down, Bath, Somerset.*

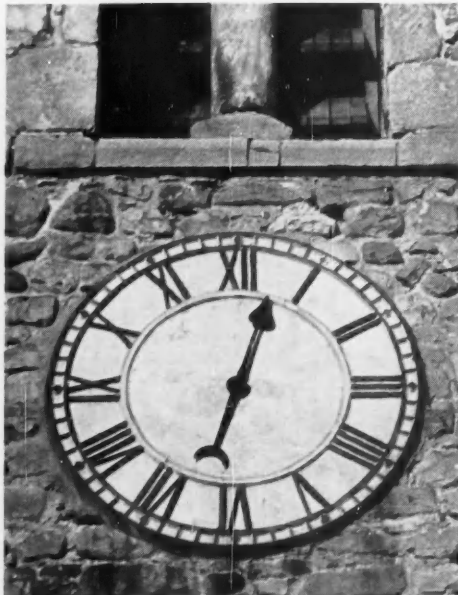
#### ROYAL ARMS IN CHURCHES

SIR,—The letter about the Royal arms in Lyons Cathedral (December 31, 1953) reminds me that a few years ago I was shown in a church near Nice a remarkable painted reredos. My attention was drawn to the arms of the Duke of Savoy at each lower corner. It is said to date from the end of the 15th century (one of the figures in a picture of the Epiphany is supposed to be a portrait of Louis XI), and I was told that it had once been quite common to put the arms of Savoy in the churches of Savoy and Nice.—SABINA C. LAMB, *Sidmouth, Devon.*

#### A VANISHED SUFFOLK MANSION

SIR,—I have read with much interest the description of Livermere Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds (December 3, 1953). My father bought the Livermere estate from Lord de Saumarez at the end of the first World War. Livermere Hall was inhabited then, the tenant being Captain Wentworth Reeve. His tenancy expired in the early 1920s and it was then found necessary to pull down the Hall, as the cost of repairing and maintaining it would have been prohibitive.

There is a house in Great Livermere known to-day as Livermere Hall, but this is, in fact, the old rectory. It is not within the park boundaries and was never, as far as I know, a mansion or a manor house.—MAURICE LACY, *Orchard Hill House, Bideford, Devon.*



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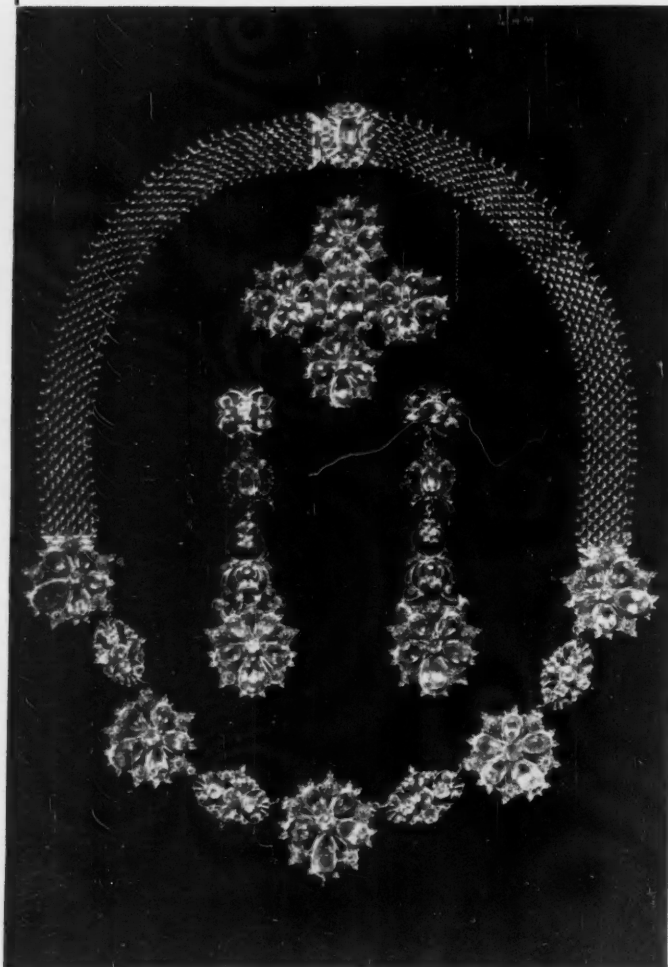


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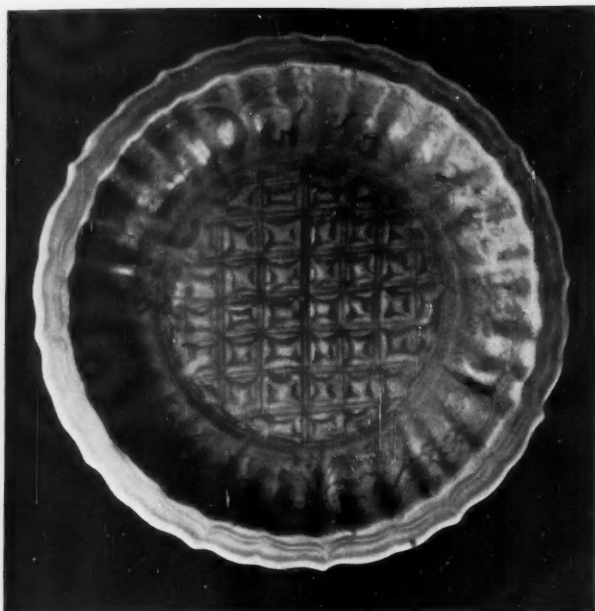
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## NEW BOOKS

## A RE-ASSESSMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

WITH *Architecture in Britain, 1530-1830* (Pelican History of Art, 2 gns.), Mr. John Summerson supplies the comprehensive, scholarly, analytical history and re-valuation of our architecture which students and amateurs have long been awaiting. Since Ferguson's mid-Victorian *History of the Modern Styles*, only Blomfield in 1897 and Jackson in 1921 have devoted a major work to the general history of English architecture since the Renaissance. Neither was much concerned with the historical method, and both presented the story as the rise, maturity, and decline of the Renaissance style, of which they considered the Romantic and Neo-classical movements as, in Mr. Summerson's phrase, "the nameless aftermath." Since then, two generations of scholarship have been assembling new facts about every phase, in many cases greatly modifying previously accepted views. At the same time, owing partly to the contemporary revolution in architectural values, standards of appreciation and criticism have changed.

## Prime Impulse

So far from accepting the classical ideal of assimilation as the sole source of virtue in design, we recognise the romantic, centrifugal force that animates individuality and experiment, science and spirit alike, as the alternative and, indeed, the prime impulse in the arts. The great re-assessment that has been needed, co-ordinating the evidence and conclusions piling up in our lifetime, has now been made, perhaps as only Mr. Summerson, with his equal endowment of erudition, technical knowledge, sympathy and clear judgment, is equipped to make it. While he fully acknowledges, in a valuable bibliography, the fruits of others' labour that he distils, notably those of the Wren Society, the Warburg Institute and COUNTRY LIFE, as of Professor Geoffrey Webb, Mr. Howard Colvin and Professor Wittkower, many of the most refreshing are of his own raising, particularly his work on Wren and the Board of Works, Nash, and the Elizabethans. But to every phase, and almost every building described, he brings a fresh penetrating light, with the result that each of his 350 pages is packed with original but eminently sound matter, concentrated yet lucid and fascinating, besides liberal provision of specially-drawn plans and 190 illustrations. For my part I have not been able to skip a line.

## The National Element

The two outstanding innovations are recognition of the validity of empiricism as a national characteristic, counterbalancing the exclusively classical evaluation of architecture; and the intimate relation of developments in Britain to current Continental and particularly to French trends in architecture. But while Mr. Summerson's erudition enables him constantly to adduce close analogies, he stoutly maintains the responsibility and essential originality of English designers in nearly every actual building. This un-insular approach, so far from diminishing, tends to show up the national element in our architecture, as it certainly clarifies much that has seemed hitherto obscure.

It is particularly rewarding in the Elizabethan phase—in some respects the most exciting in the book, and I suspect that most appealing to the author, on account of its free vigour. Yet he will not have it that there is an "Elizabethan style," only the Tudor-Gothic tradition with scraps of Renaissance fantasy applied; whereas the Jacobean recognisably "took the infection of a foreign style"—largely the German Dietterlin's grotesque version of Italian Mannerism.

In Robert Smythson Mr. Summerson recognises "one of the greatest geniuses of English architecture," but in two lines denies that Thorpe was an architect at all. This is one of the moments when we are conscious of the severe compression that has been entailed throughout, since no clue is afforded to the brilliant piece of research by which Mr. Summerson succeeded elsewhere in laying that famous ghost who has haunted the period for two centuries. In his place he raises, still shadowy but authentic, the early personalities of the Board of Works, whose influence was to count for so much in the 17th century. The greatest of the Court architects was, of course, Inigo Jones, whose genius "challenges not merely the English but the European achievements of his time," and "brought a completely new factor into English architecture—critical appreciation of Antiquity." Independently, however, English architecture continued true to form, in the hands of masons, to produce that rustic Baroque idiom with dominant gables which Mr. Summerson convincingly dubs "Artisan Mannerism" and which culminated during the Commonwealth.

## Wren in Perspective

In the critical perspective that by now he has constructed, Mr. Summerson can present Wren in more credible proportion than used to be customary. Stylistically Wren adopted and expanded the Jones-Palladio amalgam, astonishingly but with notable limitations; and most reveals his genius when working his way to grand but empirical solutions of problems, as at St. Paul's. This re-assessment has become possible since study of Wren drawings and documentation has revealed the leading parts played by Hawksmoor and Vanbrugh (influenced by Perrault) in the development of the Baroque "late Wren" phase. In this Mr. Summerson detects a fundamental change of approach to design—"from the extrinsic management of form by rule, to the feeling for intrinsic mass." As with the Elizabethans, so with the Baroque the historian's analytical restraint thaws into enthusiasm, only to be reimposed, perhaps a few degrees too coldly, in his treatment of the Palladians. Yet his analysis of Burlington's great contribution is penetrating and just; Gibbs is recognised as "one of the most individual of English architects, the delayed fulfilment of Wren"; and Kent is temperately hailed as in the true succession of English empiricists, with Horace Walpole as his chief disciple.

## The Picturesque Approach

After an admirable chapter on Georgian town architecture, Mr. Summerson delivers his final thrust to the now crumbling old idol of humanism, in a fascinating exposition of the rise of romanticism in the Neo-classic and the Picturesque concepts. These he defines as respectively the historic and the abstract view of Antiquity, which both now scanned as something fundamentally separate from the now, not continuous with it as the Renaissance had preached, and, therefore, to be drawn upon with rational or emotional discretion, or ignored. In his analysis of Adam and Chambers, he inclines to award the latter the higher marks, yet sets George Dance the younger higher than either as an originator, and equates Nash, for all his shortcomings, with Soane, for all his learning, as the twin geniuses of the Picturesque approach. But the facility of the one and the introversion of the other marked the end of an epoch, when, moreover, "an aristocratic society with bourgeois leanings became a bourgeois society with aristocratic yearnings." And there, with a

fascinated glance at the Victorian jungle luxuriating over the ruins of taste, our guide leaves us, but for appendices on Scottish and American colonial architecture. This is a great book. Points in it will be argued for decades, but in the main Summerson will stand unchallenged.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

## THE JOYS OF SKI-ING

ANYONE who skis, or contemplates taking up that heroic sport, will enjoy Dr. Monk Gibbon's latest book, *In Search of Winter Sport* (Evans, 18s.). The author has skied in many parts of Switzerland, and has seen many changes in ski-ing fashions and techniques. Next to ski-ing, evidently, he most enjoys a good gossip. Once, in Scheidegg, finding himself next to Mr. Arnold Lunn at the pension lunch, he enquired: "How can you expect to eat to a running accompaniment of my chatter?" Mr. Lunn, the author tells us, "was polite enough to say that he liked it." But after they had donned skis and reached a certain height, Mr. Lunn enjoined silence.

But Dr. Gibbon button-holes his reader most compellingly; his enthusiasm is infectious. Every mountain feature, every move of the skis, every fear, every joy is so vividly described that even the non-skier is transported in fancy over the glistening *pistes*, over saddle and *col*, to the final *gasthaus*, with its clean chequered tablecloths, the pretty Swiss waitress, the bottle of Dole wine and some more of Dr. Gibbon's table-talk. M. K.

## PORTRAIT IN THE ROUND

MANLY books have been written about Sir Winston Churchill, and, although they do not yet equal Napoleon's bibliography of over 1,000, it might be thought that there are already enough to be going on with. But the latest contribution adds something new, both to its subject and to the art of biography.

In *Churchill by His Contemporaries* (Hutchinson, 25s.) Charles Eade, the editor, has collected 40 vignettes, each illustrating a facet of that multi-dimensional character. Each is written from personal acquaintance; Sir Alan Herbert writes of Churchill the humorist, Professor Bodkin of Churchill the painter, George Bernard Shaw of the Man of Talent. The Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* recalls the Editor of the *British Gazette*, and his military correspondent assesses Churchill the soldier. M. Paul Reynaud contributes a French view; indeed, I only regret that only three of the writers are non-British.

No aspect of Sir Winston's career is neglected; his political life is discussed from four different points of view by the late Lord Simon, Mr. Hore-Belisha, Mr. Shinwell and Hitler. But perhaps the most fascinating of these sketches is Sir Compton Mackenzie's on Churchill the novelist. Between his adventures with the Malakand Field Force and the Tirah Expeditionary Force, Sir Winston found time to write a 70,000-word novel. I do not know where Sir Compton found his copy of *Savrola*, but the bookshops are now working hard on my behalf. B. H. O.

## THE ART OF RINGING BIRDS

WHEN the marking of birds began is an open question. The Romans were engaged in it at least as early as the 3rd century, B.C., for a besieged garrison sent a swallow, taken from her nest, to the commander of a relieving force so that he could send her back with a thread tied to her foot indicating, by its number of knots, how soon help might be expected. *Bird-ringing: the Art of Bird Study by Individual Marking*, by R. M. Lockley and Rosemary Russell (Crosby Lockwood, 9s. 6d.) records this and

other early examples of a practice that was superseded by bird-ringing as we understand it to-day in 1899, when Herr Christian C. Mortensen, of Denmark, first placed aluminium rings stamped with numbers on the legs of birds. This useful little book, after discussing the value of ringing in studying the migration, homing powers and life histories of birds, and giving advice on the technique of the subject, describes and illustrates the various kinds of traps and other equipment used by ringers for catching birds. A few facts about the several observatories on the coasts of the British Isles for trapping and ringing migrating birds are given in a short appendix which might with advantage have been expanded.

*An Irish Sanctuary*, by P. G. Kennedy, S. J. (Colm O. Lochlainn, Dublin, 12s. 6d.) is a handy guide to the birds of the North Bull Island, on the north side of Dublin Bay, the first bird sanctuary to be established in Eire. It is illustrated with three colour plates, twenty photographs in black-and-white and nearly fifty drawings by Roland Green. C. D.

## ASPECTS OF ART

IT is a curious fact that despite the prevalent tightness of money, which is causing lower prices in, for example, the property market and bloodstock sales, the art market shows no sign of a similar depression: really outstanding works of art of any description still command, so it seems, very high prices. This is borne out by the diary-like summary of London auction sales for the 1952-3 season, compiled by T. P. Greig, which is one of the most interesting features of *The Connoisseur Year Book, 1954* (21s.), edited and compiled by L. G. G. Ramsey. Among the other contents are articles on Houghton Hall, Hagley Hall, Drumlanrig Castle and Powis Castle; Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia; German Baroque; French Canadian furniture; Melbourne Art Gallery; and Philippe de Champaigne. These articles, lavishly illustrated, are admirably produced. R. G. N.

## A WELL-SPENT LIFE

THE most readable autobiographies are of those who have really enjoyed their lives. Mr. Joseph Wechsberg has spent his in eating and drinking, and in talking about eating and drinking, with the great restaurateurs and winegrowers. The rich confection of his experience is preserved in *Blue Trout and Black Truffles* (Gollancz, 16s.).

Mr. Wechsberg writes of high life in Central Europe before 1914, and of Maxim's when King Edward dined there; of how the people of Périgueux hunt for truffles with piglets, and how the *maître de chai* at Château Lafite cossets his maturing wines.

This is no cookery-book for any but the most skilled. But it is a charming, nostalgic and mouth-watering essay. T. D.

## FARMERS' GUIDES

TWO new annuals are *The Farmer and Stockbreeder Year Book 1954* (Farmer and Stockbreeder, 10s. 6d.) and *Farm Mechanisation Directory 1954* (Temple Press, 21s.). The former is a general reference book which includes lists of controlled prices, statistics of the principal sales of 1953, legal notes for farmers and other valuable information. In addition, there are a number of articles on agricultural subjects. Since the book consists mostly of advertisements, its price seems high.

Anyone starting to equip a farm will want *Farm Mechanisation Directory*, if he does not think a guinea excessive. It is a complete list of all farming machinery on sale in this country and all British equipment available in the world.

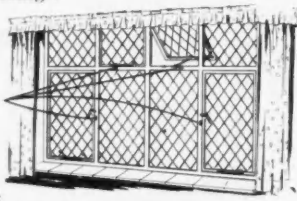
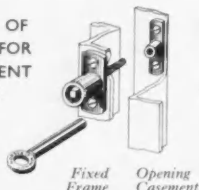


## Your home will break a burglar's heart

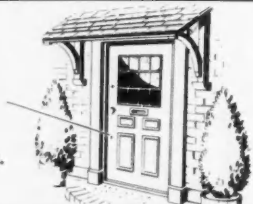
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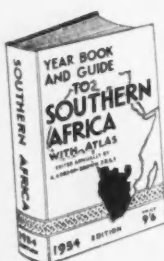


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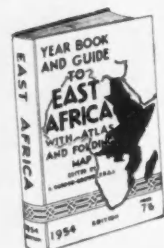
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## A CAUSERIE ON BRIDGE

## DISCOURSE ON DOUBLES

By M. HARRISON-GRAY

THE two bidding sequences below have a certain similarity; in each case East doubles a game call after the opposition has opened and his partner has intervened. South deals with both sides vulnerable.

A.	South	West	North	East
	1 Spade	2 Clubs	2 Hearts	No bid
	3 Hearts	4 Clubs	4 Hearts	Double
B.	South	West	North	East
	1 Heart	2 Clubs	4 Hearts	Double

Is the motive for doubling the same in each case?

The first point to strike the discerning reader will be this: unless the West player in sequence A is fooling about with a super-freak, he sounds like the kind of partner who gives you cold shivers. To use a popular phrase, he has found a couple of Aces which he overlooked on the first round; there is a glaring inconsistency in first bidding a mere Two Clubs and then proceeding to Four opposite a silent partner.

West apparently visualised no more than eight possible tricks at a time when East, for all he knew, might hold the best hand at the table; on the next round he finds himself sandwiched between a vulnerable opening and a hand worth a free bid, facing a partner who may well be completely destitute, yet he now contracts for ten tricks.

One can imagine East's reactions in this all-too-familiar situation. There may be worse to come. Such bidding is often the prelude to a final disastrous excursion ("If you don't double Four Hearts, I must save in Five Clubs"), so East will tend to double Four Hearts on any shadow of an excuse. Suppose his hand is this:

♠ Q 9 7 2 ♥ J 10 8 3 ♦ J 6 4 2 ♣ 5

The West hand might be anything from a 7-4-2-0 freak, worth about one trick in defence, to a more balanced affair containing three quick tricks. Even with the first type, the double is probably still the best bet. East would rather see the enemy win the rubber by making Four Hearts doubled than watch West sacrifice in Five Clubs to the tune of 1100 ("I thought I'd find you with something, partner!").

We can accept, therefore, that the double in sequence A might be primarily intended to silence a partner of known and expensive habits.

In sequence B, there is no evidence that West is anything but a sound and reliable partner. We will assume that he said his piece on the first round and that his simple overcall was not made on a hand like either of the following:

♠ J 7      ♠ 8  
♥ Q      ♥ 4  
♦ A Q 9 5      ♦ Q J 10 6  
♣ A K Q 10 8 2      ♣ K Q J 10 8 7 3

The left-hand example demands a jump overcall of Three Clubs, a bid with a dual purpose: (a) to induce some action, such as a response of Three No-Trumps, from East, who might otherwise show no interest; (b) to give the opponents less room in which to find their best contract.

On the other example, a shut-out attempt is clearly indicated. Experience proves that it pays to pre-empt as high and as early as possible, so a direct Four Clubs over South's One Heart is justified under the Rule of Two and Three (if West gets doubled, the rubber is saved at a maximum cost of 500, less 100 for honours).

Since the risk of a wild plunge by West into Five Clubs is not present in sequence B, East must have a different motive for doubling Four Hearts. Should the double be taken at face value? Is it simply a suggestion that Four Hearts can be defeated by the doubler's cards plus the average expectancy of one and a half defensive tricks from a partner who has over-called? Would it be a good move, for instance, to double on the hand below?

♠ Q 7 3 ♥ K Q 10 4 ♦ J 7 6 2 ♣ 5 3

No—this is the sort of hand on which the wise man, playing with a good partner against

good opposition, is very careful not to double. First, as explained in previous notes on the subject, the declarer nearly always makes at least one trick more in the play than he would have done without the warning double. Second, the effect is disastrous if the double drives West into rescuing with Five Clubs, since his prospects of making a trick out of this dummy are exceedingly slender.

This brings us to the real point at issue, the essential difference between the two doubles. The first was probably designed to silence a bad partner; the second encourages a good partner to speak again on a hand that looks hopeless in defence against Four Hearts. That, at least, is my contention, recently strengthened by a series of remarkable examples from actual play in good company.

The hand below, from a Crockford's Cup match, seems a straightforward case:

♠ J	♠ A K 7 4 2				
♥ K 10 9 4 3	♥ 8 6				
♦ Q 8 6 5	♦ K 10 9 7				
♣ K 5 2	♣ 10 7				
<table> <tr> <td>N</td><td>E</td></tr> <tr> <td>W</td><td>S</td></tr> </table>		N	E	W	S
N	E				
W	S				
♠ Q 6 5	♠ 10 9 8 3				
♥ —	♥ A Q J 7 5 2				
♦ J 4 3	♦ A 2				
♣ A Q J 9 8 6 3	♣ 4				

Dealer, South. Both sides vulnerable.

The bidding started at both tables with One Heart by South, Two Clubs by West, Four Hearts by North. In Room 1 East passed, in Room 2 he doubled, passes following in each case. The same opening lead, the Ace of Clubs, enabled South to make an overtrick, so the double was responsible for a loss of four match points.

When shown the West hand, various leading players were inclined to stand the double—

"East isn't doubling on my presumed Heart tricks," as one of them remarked. "Partner may be doubling in the hope of a Club ruff," was another suggestion, endorsed by the West player in Room 2. But all of them subsequently agreed that a strong case could be made out for treating the double, in such circumstances, as optional. West should consider the following factors:

1. On the bidding, East is unlikely to have much in Hearts.

2. Even if he has, a double would be bad policy, for reasons stated earlier in this article.

3. If East has two and a half or three quick tricks, a double is his only means of signalling a hand of value, not only in defence (if West elects to stand the double), but in support of West (if he sees fit to take it out).

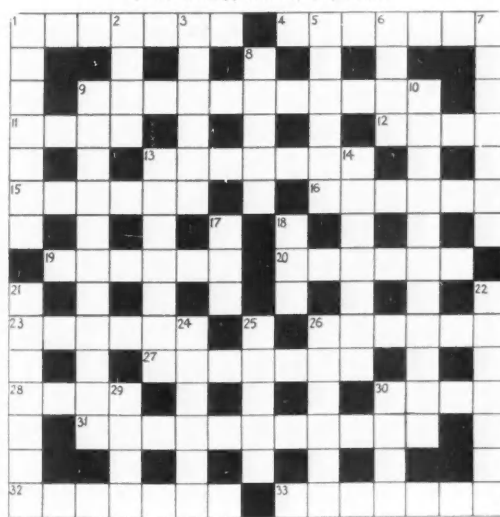
The alternative, a bid of Four Spades by East, stands to lose a fortune in the long run. Even with the actual West cards, it is a more costly investment against best defence than a casual glance at the diagram would suggest. And what happens if West should hold one small Spade and a couple of Hearts, instead of three Spades to the Queen and a void in Hearts? Four Spades doubled becomes a calamity, while Four Hearts can now be defeated in some comfort.

In my submission, East should double, and West should bid Five Clubs, taking into account (a) the type of hand advertised by the double; (b) the character of his own hand, which is at the wrong end for defensive purposes of a wide range of hands justifying an overcall of Two Clubs.

Judging by results (North-South can always make Four Hearts, while Five Clubs is beaten only by the lead of North's singleton Spade and a rather improbable switch to Diamonds after a win with the King of Clubs) the only device which minimises the risk of a huge turnover is the two-way double.

## CROSSWORD No. 1250

COUNTRY LIFE books to the value of 3 guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 1250, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on the morning of Wednesday, January 27, 1954.



Name.....  
(MR., MRS., ETC.)

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 1249. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of January 14, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Hard cash; 5, Hard-up; 9, Casement; 10, Prayer; 11, Elements; 12, Assign; 14, Archbishop; 18, Signatures; 22, Hussar; 23, Adjacent; 24, Deeper; 25, Haystack; 26, Lilies; 27, Deenster. DOWN.—1, Hockey; 2, Russet; 3, Camber; 4, Sanatorium; 6, Acrotic; 7, Daylight; 8, Parsnips; 13, Threadbare; 15, Asphodel; 16, Eggshell; 17, Matabele; 19, Ransom; 20, Levant; 21, Stoker.

## ACROSS

- 1 and 4. Should they recommend caper sauce to their pupils? (7, 7).  
9. Richard hops (anagr.) (11)  
11 and 12. No game for tadpoles (8)  
13. Does not hide the first letter in the party (7)  
15. Brilliant always after 150 (6)  
16. Puzzle re-set in game (6)  
19. Fault of this era? (6)  
20. Taken out of doors, given in a warm place (6)  
23. He is what he puts up (6)  
26. Buyer or seller of soft woods? (6)  
27. Wholly loyal to 5 reversed indeed (7)  
28 and 30. New Zealand, though reached by air (8)  
31. Their frequent fate is to be crushed into a jelly (3, 8)  
32 and 33. Roar much better (anagr.) (7, 7)

## DOWN

1. Kind of speech from the citadel (7)  
2. The cheek of the man! (4)  
3. Master Crab? (6)  
5. How long we hail for (6)  
6. "But on thy — shall roses rear  
"Their leaves, the earliest of the year"  
—Byron (4)  
7. "Of Cerberus, and blackest Midnight born,  
"In — cave forlorn"—Milton (7)  
8 and 25. Yet no more than 4 play in it (5, 5)  
9. Are herbs had from him? (11)  
10. St. George's victim takes to the air (11)  
13. Postmen do it up, only to be abused (7)  
14. Dean entangled with R.L.S. (7)  
17 and 18. How the meat should look when artists do this (6)  
21. Prescribe a whole river in half a quart (7)  
22. Piece of furniture for the surgery? (7)  
24. Brightly-coloured vehicle on the East Coast (6)  
25. See 8 down.  
26. The Cad to take off (6)  
29. Leisure for the others (4)  
30. The sharp end (4)

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.

The winner of Crossword No. 1248 is

Miss Phyllis Martland,  
73, Mount Ephraim,  
Tunbridge Wells,  
Kent.



## Selected on the Pedigree System



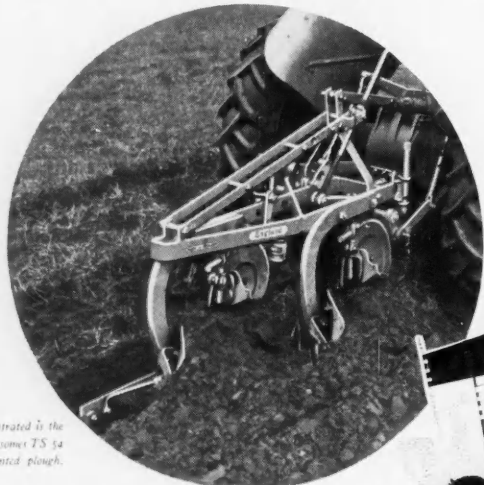
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## THE ESTATE MARKET

## AGAINST THE TIDE

**A**LTHOUGH the past twelve months have seen a substantial drop in the selling prices of almost all kinds of real estate, there were a few types of property that moved against the tide. One of the exceptions was building land, and Messrs. Bernard Thorpe and Partners, who admit readily that 1953 was a difficult year so far as the general run of business was concerned, state that it was the best year since the war so far as the sale of building land was concerned. Prices, they say, were good, and are likely to continue so for another year, after which they anticipate that the edge will have been taken off the demand. But even so, in view of the limited amount of land available for development, they do not visualise any considerable fall in the value of this commodity for some time.

### BUILDING LAND IN DEMAND

**T**HERE are a number of reasons why the market for building land is likely to continue on the up-grade. For instance, Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff, a firm of estate agents who have eight branches situated at strategic points throughout the country, provide a satisfactory enough explanation in their report for the year ended December 31 last, in which they attribute the fall in the prices of medium and small houses in provincial boroughs to the relaxation of licensing restrictions, the freedom of land from development charge and the increase in the number of private motor vehicles available to the home market, "all of which factors," they say, "have encouraged the prospective house-owner to buy his plot of land, some few miles from his work, and build to his own requirements, despite the higher cost of living."

On the other hand, Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff's experience of a strong demand for building land does not conform to the experience of Messrs. Rickard, Green and Michellmore, estate agents of Exeter, who report that "the lifting of the development charge from building sites and the abolition of licensing restrictions on new construction did not cause any great rush of applications for planning permission," a state of affairs that they attribute to two causes; first, that existing houses came into the market at prices that were frequently below building cost; and, second, that the additional cost of laying out gardens was so high that it deterred people from building their own homes.

At first sight it might seem that the two statements recorded above conflict. But that is not necessarily so, for, although I have been told by estate agents in the Metropolitan area that the abolition of the development charge resulted in an immediate and sustained demand for building land, I have been assured by estate agents in the provinces that such demands have been negligible. Nor is that surprising, for it is an accepted fact that the housing shortage has been far more acute around London and other great cities than it has been in rural districts.

### "DEATH-BED" PURCHASES

**F**ROM time to time in the past few years I have commented on the ethics of "death-bed" purchases of agricultural land. It is a vexed question, and one that I am reluctant to revive. But it is not easy to avoid it. For instance, Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff, referring to the market for agricultural land, write that estates comprising a collection of farms, together with a large house, prove attractive investments for those who seek either relief from income-tax or the benefits at present accorded on death duties. As to whether it is desirable that farm land should be used as an avenue of escape from taxation, Messrs. Bernard Thorpe and

Partners are probably in agreement with most people when they say that although short-term ownership for the purpose of effecting a legitimate saving of estate duty is open to criticism, the agricultural industry does benefit from this general demand, since income is of little concern to such purchasers, and as there is a pool of capital, repairs and improvements are undertaken where otherwise they would not be.

### FURNITURE PRICES

**N**OW that the prices of houses have fallen from the fictitious levels of the past few years, people, and young couples in particular, find that they have a little more money to spend on furniture and household appliances—a fact that is borne out by an increased demand for good-quality antique and reproduction furniture. Moreover, from a brochure issued by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, which summarises the trend of furniture prices during the past twelve months at the weekly sales held at their galleries at Hanover-square in London, it is evident that buyers are discriminating in their choice, since goods which Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, when writing to clients, "describe euphemistically as 'of secondary quality,' but which we rudely describe among ourselves as 'rubbish,'" have found virtually no buyers.

### FOR SALE IN SCOTLAND

**I**F the steady demand for large sporting estates in Scotland represents something more than a fleeting tendency, there is likely to be considerable competition for Strathmashie, one of Sir John Ramsden's estates, near Newtonmore, Inverness-shire, which is for sale privately through Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. Strathmashie covers more than 10,000 acres, and, in addition to its well-known deer forest, offers good shooting and fishing. It also has four farms, one of which is in hand, and a lodge with 16 bedrooms.

Another Scottish estate for sale through Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. is Poltalloch, which lies along the shore of Loch Craignish, roughly ten miles to the north-west of Lochgilphead, Argyllshire. The property includes Poltalloch House, ancient home of the Malcolms of Poltalloch, a home farm of 700 acres and a stock and sheep farm of 1,500 acres.

### FROM RHODESIA TO BROADWAY

**M**ESSRS. Knight, Frank and Rutley have on their books a Rhodesian property that sounds attractive enough in all conscience. This property, Rosslyn Farms, lies 3,550 ft. above sea-level, roughly 55 miles from Victoria Falls and provides first-class sporting and big game shooting. The seven farm units that make up the estate vary in size from 2,000 to 12,000 acres, and include two modern bungalows, one of which has a guest-house, two secondary houses and a full range of buildings. The land is principally grazing, and at present carries some 2,000 head of cattle.

It is a far cry from Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, to the picturesque village of Broadway, Worcestershire, but it so happened that, a few days after receiving details of Rosslyn Farms, I had a letter from Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley telling me that they have instructions to auction Orchard Farm, Broadway, once the home of Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon. The house, which is not large, was probably built about 1620, and is a pleasing example of traditional Cotswold architecture.

The owner of Manwood Court wishes his property to be described as at Sandwich and not near Hythe, as stated in these notes on December 17, 1953.

PROCURATOR.

## FARMING NOTES

## FARM PRICE STABILITY

ONCE more the time comes round for the annual price review to settle the schedule of prices to be guaranteed to farmers for their livestock products from April onwards, and for next year's crops of grain, potatoes and sugar-beet. Ministers have said that the annual price review procedure will continue, balancing farmers' costs with the nation's requirements for particular products in such a way as will give farmers reasonably satisfactory returns. But we are moving away from the period of fixed prices to an era of support prices. We have a foretaste of this in the egg price arrangement already operating, which guarantees farmers merely a basic average price of 4s. a dozen through the year for eggs sent to the packing stations, leaving the stations to do as well as they can on a free market and pass on any surplus to producers. There is no absolute stability of price about this kind of arrangement, which is to be applied in rather different form to fat cattle, sheep and pigs from next summer onwards. The N.F.U., acting for farmers, will of course press for "realistic" prices to be written into the guarantees and the Treasury will be anxious that guarantees should not prove too costly. The Treasury has had to meet a heavy bill this winter in honouring the support price for eggs. In some recent weeks this has cost well over £500,000, owing to a combination of an extra high home output, thanks to mild weather, and bigger imported supplies. The Treasury will also be anxious not to enter into price commitments for long ahead and is unlikely to view with any favour the proposal of the Labour Party that there should be a five-year production plan for raising agricultural output, with prices reflecting the desired balance of production, and thereafter price changes in the five-year period should reflect changes in farmers' costs rather than changes in the balance of production. An immediate case in point is pig prices. They have been fixed at a high level in order to stimulate production. If the measure of incentive proves so costly to the Treasury after a year or two, but yet must remain for a full five-year period, this would result in the complete breakdown of the price guarantee. There must be some flexibility in the price system so that our agriculture responds to market requirements. Absolute price stability is really not practical politics.

## Oxford Highlights

THIS month's Oxford farming conference was well up to the standard of previous years. There was a vigorous tone about it, reflecting the philosophy of the successful farmers of this generation. They do not allow themselves to worry too much about the prospects of the competitive market because they know that they are a good deal more competent than the average British farmer, and that on their farms they can get a high level of output with reasonable costs of production. We had examples of this from Somerset, Hampshire, East Lothian and the Midlands. The methods employed were different, but all aimed at high production. Mr. A. A. Copland believes that in Somerset he gets the best results by relying on an annual dressing of 3 cwt. of superphosphates applied to each acre of grass land to stimulate the clover, which, along with his livestock, ensures that the soil has a high enough nitrogen content to grow grass luxuriantly. Mr. John Rowsell, who farms on thin ground near Winchester, believes in using nitrogenous fertilisers

generously and judiciously in the spring, giving up to 4 cwt. to his corn, including a last dressing in late May. The long and short of this matter surely is that a yield of 30 cwt. of barley can be got more cheaply, weight for weight, than the average yield of 18 cwt. Our competitive strength lies in our capacity to get heavier yields of grain, potatoes and milk. Many farmers demonstrated in commercial practice what can be done in these ways. We lag behind the Danes in the production of bacon pigs and eggs, but if the spirit of this year's Oxford farming conference permeates widely there is no reason why we should not have in the next few years an overall increase of one-fifth in British farm output with a corresponding gain in the industry's competitive strength.

## Farm Garages

WHAT should the farmer's policy be when several of his men buy motor-cars and then put them under cover in one of his sheds? This can be a nuisance when storage space is wanted, as at the present time, for fertilisers and seed corn. The principle should surely be that if a man can afford to buy himself a car he can also afford to provide himself with a garage to house it. We do not want all shapes and sizes of sheds appearing, but it should be possible for the farmer and the man to agree on a reasonably tidy and economical structure. I mention this point because I was on a farm recently where the staff now have no fewer than five cars, which are put in and out of the farm buildings indiscriminately, and they are becoming rather a nuisance.

## Light Seeding

WE ought not to use as heavy rates of seeding for barley as we did before the days of the combine drill and weed spraying. The combine drill puts the fertiliser alongside the seed where the young plant can get full advantage immediately of available plant food. Stronger growth results. Selective spraying to destroy weeds reduces competition for the growing crop and allows fuller growth. If we continue to seed at the rate of 3-4 bushels it is not surprising that there is an excess of sappy growth in a season like 1953 and many crops are laid. It is better business, I think, to cut the seed rate to 2-2½ bushels to the acre, which is an economy at the start and also a recognition that with modern methods each grain has a better chance of coming to maturity. There is little virtue in an extra thick stand in July which falls down by late August, shedding much of the grain from the heads before the crop is really fit for the combine harvester.

## Bachelor Farmers

COUPAR-ANGUS farmers enjoyed themselves recently enquiring into the state of bachelor farmers. Someone asked why there were so many bachelor farmers in the prosperous Howe of Strathmore, the majority of whose farms are equipped with modern homes and up-to-date steadings. Various reasons were suggested, but the conclusion reached was that the bachelor problem was fast disappearing with the growing popularity of the young farmers' clubs, which were the "best matrimonial agency ever invented." One piece of advice which was given to bachelors was: "Everyone does do a little spraying nowadays to kill weeds. The easiest of all to control are widow's weeds. All that is required is to say 'Wilt thou?' and they wilt."

CINNINATUS.



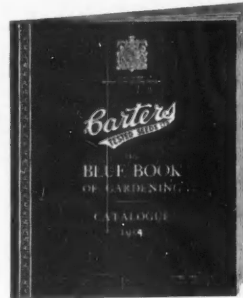
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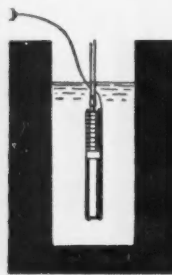
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## NEW BOOKS

# MASS EMIGRATION FROM THE EARTH?

Reviews by **HOWARD SPRING**

**M**R. KENNETH HEUER, author of *The End of the World* (Gollancz, 8s. 6d.), is the author also of a book called *Men of Other Planets*, reviewed here a little more than two years ago. That was an odd book indeed: a conducted tour of the planets with Mr. Heuer ever at hand, full of fascinating, if at times bewildering, information. Concerning Venus, the information was exceptionally ample. We learned on one page that it was "dust-choked, sunless, bombarded by flying rock and drowned in burning lava." Two pages later we read: "There is reason to believe that life on Venus may not differ

start planning for at once—plenty of people are rightly more worried about where to-morrow's dinner is to come from—for, according to "a conservative estimate," we shall have "satisfactory life conditions on the Earth for the next 2,000,000,000 years." But when it does come—when Broadcasting House tells us that the cold spell from the solar regions is likely to increase in intensity—what shall we do? Why, off to our old friend Venus. Not that Mr. Heuer is dogmatically attached to this planet. "Neptune, for instance, might become a haven," or "the whole population of the Earth might be transported to Venus or

**THE END OF THE WORLD.** By **Kenneth Heuer**  
(Gollancz, 8s. 6d.)

**THE EXPANDING EYE.** By **Peter Green**  
(Dobson, 15s.)

**THE ALDERMAN'S SON.** By **Gerald Bullett**  
(Joseph, 12s. 6d.)

greatly from our own"; and, to make the matter clear to the duller intelligence, he tells us elsewhere that life on Venus "would probably be very different from ours." This life, so like ours save for being probably very different, differs, for one thing, in that the inhabitants may be "men-plants." He sees his men-plants leading a "calm, gentle, uniform life," which is what one may expect, of course, amid the "flying rock and burning lava." Another reason for this enviable tranquillity is that "thunderous explosions shatter the planet's crust and hurl broken rock and yellow dust into the sky."

However, this sort of cosmic sky-larking doesn't disturb the idyllic life of the plant-men. We are vouchsafed a glimpse of them in their tenderer moments. We see the male "expressing his affection by stretching out a branch like a gigantic arm, clasping the branch-like hand of another tree of graceful form, standing a little distance off, and placing in her hand a humming-bird." I expect that when he had kindled the love-light in her branchlike eye, the humming-bird flew off to hum amid the broken dust and yellow rock.

## EVACUATION PLAN

Mr. Heuer's new book still bears his old friend Venus in mind. His subject this time is the end of the Earth. There are various ways in which it could be brought about. We might collide with some other heavenly body; but the chances seem small. "In the Milky Way, estimated by Bok to contain some 200,000,000,000 stars, a collision between any two stars will happen once in 1,000,000 years." Still, once, one imagines, would be once too often; and we are not sure how far we can trust the book's mathematics, for having on page 67 given us Bok's estimate of 200,000,000,000, Mr. Heuer says blithely on page 81, "Since the Milky Way contains about 40,000,000,000 stars," a rather notable disparity.

However, leave collision alone. The trump card is that some day the sun will go cold. It is not a thing to

Mercury." There is, of course, a snag here. If the sun goes cold and the Earth with it, then so will Venus and all the other planets. However, a little thing like that doesn't worry Mr. Heuer. Almost as an afterthought, he throws in the suggestion that, that being so, the whole population of the Earth would have to set off for another planetary system.

## A NEW ARARAT

He has it all weighed up. Supposing we don't have to wait for the sun to go cold. Supposing the moon takes it into her pretty head to have a swing at us. Well, that, too, would call for a mass-escape. He ventures to paraphrase the story of Noah. "But man will come into the ark"—that is, the mammoth space ship—"and two of every sort of desirable animals will be brought into the ark, to keep them alive with him; they will be male and female. Of the vegetable kingdom, every desirable plant will be represented in the ark and will be transported, with the whole population of the earth, and with the beasts and the fowls and the things that creep to another world." It is pleasing to find that "after the end of many days" the ark will touch down, and "then man will open the porthole of the ark which he has made. But he will not send forth a dove or a raven"—not even a humming-bird?—"to test the habitability of the planet. For the new earth will be a known and explored world. Man will go forth from the ark, bringing forth every living thing that is with him. And the animals will breed abundantly and be fruitful and multiply upon the new world."

"And," Mr. Heuer adds piously, "man will build an altar to the Lord, and he will bless the Lord."

It's far better to obey the Lord than to bless him; and if we don't get round to that soon it will be too late for anyone to know whether Mr. Heuer's pretty fancies are fulfilled or not. Which is why the only place where he seems to me to have anything pertinent to say is when, discussing the atomic age, he writes: "The problem is not in the atomic





# Notes on Blouses and Shirts



A blouse in black pure silk shantung. A dipping yoke is outlined by a lapped seam, and soft folds at the neck are held by a removable cravat that slots through and buttons on the chest. The collarless blouse on the right is in fine lemon yellow linen and has a double yoke with a scalloped front fastening attached to a small sleeve. (Hardy Amies Boutique)

Photographs by COUNTRY LIFE Studio

THE blouse has become as important in fashion as ever it was in its Edwardian heyday, as we see it in photographs of our aunts and great aunts, when they were bicycling or boating in the most dashing manner. The high, boned neckbands and the pinched waists, clasped in silver filigree belts, have gone, but the boater is with us, perched on a neat short curly head instead of on a coiffure resembling a bird's nest, but intrinsically the same trim shape. Permanent stiffening processes, permanent pleating and the synthetic creaseless fabrics recently discovered that do not require ironing have made the blouse of the present day a practical proposition, while a sequence of fabric inventions have kept them well in the headlines.

Shapes conform to the contours of the suit so that the blouse fits sleekly underneath. Seams run along the top of the sleeves or when the sleeve is set in the seams slip off the shoulders as on the suits, and padding is nearly non-existent. The absence of collars on many suits has raised many blouse

A completely plain shirt (right) with the fastening hidden beneath a neat fly front. The colour is ivory and the material a pure silk. (Fortnum and Mason)



necklines, for frequently the gap on a collarless neckline has to be filled in or a neat fitting made under a mandarin collarless neckband. Some of the latest designs tie softly at the neck or fold across like a cravat or a stock so that they show at the open neck of a suit. They are also raised with the intention of showing them as a rim of second colour above the collarless neckline of a suit that is cut right up to the base of the throat.

The vogue for a collarless top has spread among all types. Often two blouses in the same fabric and colour will be hanging side by side, one with the orthodox tailored collar and set-in sleeves, the other with a small or three-quarter sleeve cut in one with front and back and without a collar. In the Hardy Amies Boutique, fine Moygashel linens, cotton shirtings and shantung in pure silk are the chosen fabrics for the blouses and shirts intended for suits. The deep curving yokes attached to an inch or two of sleeve and fastening down the front with scallops on the yoke part make a smart shape for a linen or shantung blouse of



the collarless kind. Much the same construction is applied to a flowered crêpe de chine, only the yoke is squarer and shallower and ties at the throat with a small attached cravat. The same shape appears again as the top of a dress that has a wide gored skirt. A black shantung blouse folds up round the throat and the folds can either be held by a triangular tab that slots through and buttons on the chest or be released and held either side with a clip, making it more dressy.

A charming evening blouse in this collection is made in a crisp flowered organza, lemon or lilac on white, and has wide sleeves bellung out from a dropped shoulder line. This is collarless and cut high enough to frame the throat. Delicate fish net silk jersey fabrics are laid over chiffon for simple sleeveless blouses that have dark ribbed welts at the waist. Cocktail skirts in black chiffon, gauged and ruched all over, are also laid over taffeta in undulating gores. The ruchings are narrow, and the overall effect is of a close-tufted fabric. Adorable organzas, dark



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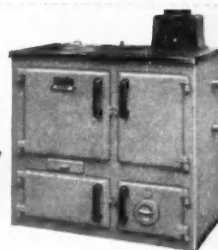


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White organdie embroidered all over with black flowers and foliage makes this charming blouse. The collar, revers and an inch of sleeve are left plain. (Malcolm Rowe)

as well as white, and patterned with old-fashioned roses, with their tightly packed petals and compact shape, are being prepared for spring cocktail parties and garden parties later on. The wide skirts of these dresses are formed by a mass of minute knife pleats, either from waist or hem, or as a deep flounce.

The man-made fabrics that require no ironing are divided into two main groups as to texture—the excessively sheer voiles and marquisettes and the more opaque crêpes and taffetas. Elaborate gauged and permanently pleated effects among the sheers provide great scope for the designers of blouses. Yokes, fronts, or panels appear as though crimped and gauffered, rivalling those wonderful creations seen on the heads of peasants wearing their traditional costumes, headdresses that must have taken days to wash and iron. These modern blouses dry intact. Narrow ruffles and narrow lace are inserted into gilets or bertha collars, or as a vertical panel down the front to froth out of the opening of a suit jacket.

The more opaque fabrics in the ranges of nylon, Terylene and perlon have been slower to arrive and more difficult to achieve. But a taffeta is now available, as are an excellent crêpe, a granite crêpe and a velvet. There are also a mass of mixtures, particularly of nylon with cotton, where the former reduces to a considerable extent the creasing of the latter. Nylons are also being woven in fine smooth weaves till they look very like wool and are also combined with wool in many proportions. All of them are being made up into tailored skirts from the classic formula.

**CUFFS** tend to lengthen on the shirts. The severely plain shirt will often have the fastenings hidden under a fly front, or small buttons are placed close together in twos or threes or on a diagonal down the front instead of being evenly spaced out. All the yellows, creams, henna and Titian red shades are high in favour, as they are with the milliners.

Brightly coloured checked gingham blouses, sleeveless, and cut like a waistcoat in front, are being shown by Estrava. Sleeveless sweaters with high, roll necks are made in a natural-coloured jersey with a "tweed" effect darned across in a darker colour. A black poplin blouse keeps the low, scooped-out neckline that was so popular last summer, but has gathers released from a band above the bust, a variation on the plain darted style. Wide tiered sleeves with the deep frills piped with black are shown on a poplin blouse in a vibrant tangerine. Still a great favourite are the adaptable blouses cut high at the back, with a crossover V in front, that can be worn back to front or with the sleeves just off the shoulders. These are shown in poplin and piqué, as well as plain and patterned jerseys.

Invention is rife, which continually opens up new vistas of fashion, as

almost each week sees something new in the actual make-up of a fabric. The newest nylon stockings of all are finer than ever, as they are 12 denier instead of the well-known 15. This makes a clinging, flattering stocking, and they are woven with sandal feet for the very "décolleté" sandals that are still in high fashion among the shoe stylists and should cradle the stocking without the reinforcing on the foot showing at all. Exceedingly narrow reinforced heels balance the high spike heels of the latest court shoes for town suits.

Kayser Bondor are introducing a band of crimped nylon between the welt and the panel of their 30-denier nylons, which gives added resilience, thus preventing ladders when one bends down suddenly. This band also expands and retracts, as the greatest strain occurs above the welt just where the suspender grip can cause a lot of trouble. It is a most practical idea.

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Front panels on this linen blouse are held together by vertical bands of outsize faggotting. The small pointed collar and cuffs are slightly stiffened. (London Pride)

Tiger stripes in black are printed on white poplin for the shirt on the left. (Below) Wide sleeves are caught into a tight cuff, longer than usual, on a blouse in self-striped Terylene. Buttons are placed diagonally. The sleeves on both blouses are cut in one with the front and back. (Eric Hart)



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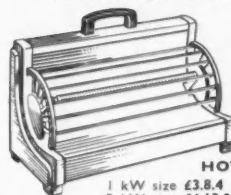
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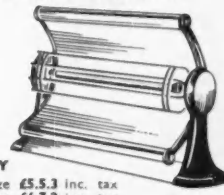


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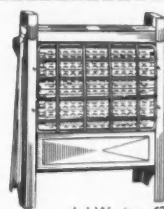
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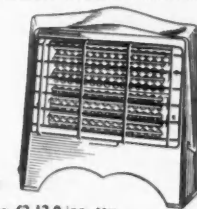
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**HANDWOVEN TWEEDS** and fine Woolen Dress Material. Patterns on request.—SPEYSIDE WEAVERS, Ardstown, Morayshire.

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**SOCKS**, thick hand-knitted Harris wool, 3 pairs 23/6 (large 25/-); knicker stockings from 21/- pair. Hand country service.—MUNRO-FRIEND (C), 717, Clarkston Road, Glasgow, S.4.

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**FOR SALE.** "Country Life", 1945, 1951, 1952, complete.—The Grange, Hethersett, Norwich.

**SEPT. 1, 1944** to March 23, 1945; Oct. 18, 1946 to Dec. 31, 1953.—Box 7644.

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## WANTED

**TWO** copies "C.L." Dec. 3, 1953.—MARCHIONESS EXETER, Burghley House, Stamford.

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**CORNISH CREAM** for Sale, 1 lb., 10/6; ½ lb., 5/3, including postage.—DR. HEMSLEY, Trewether, Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

**ENGLISH LOOM**, 42 in., made by Maxwell of Ditchling, ex. cond., all accessories. Nearest £25.—LONGRIDGE, Combyne Rectory, Axminster.

**LADIES' BROWN COUNTRY BROGUED SHOES.** L available in good average sizes. Price £7/15/0 per pair.—ALAN McAFEE LTD., 38, Dover Street, London.

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**ANTIQUE** and obsolete Pistols and Revolvers wanted, particularly those marked "Colt."—TAYLORSON, 18, Furzefield Rd., Reigate, Surrey.

**ANTIQUE** revolvers, pistols, blunderbusses, etc., wanted for collection; also runpowder flasks, fine daggers and swords, tinderlighters.—Box 7658.

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**WANTED.** Horizontal Diesel Oil Engines started by blowlamp or from cold, also old Hornsby paraffin engines started by blowlamp, and large lighting plants, etc., embodying the above.—HOPKINS, Engineer, Frampton Cotterell, Bristol.

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## classified announcements

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## HOTELS, GUESTS AND SPORTING QUARTERS—contd.

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**CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN** required. Countryman with knowledge of gun dogs, poultry and gardening preferred and wife willing to help in house. Modern cottage available.—**GUY**, Satchell-leigh, Altringham, near Wolverhampton.

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**POST** as Secretary required by girl (22), qualified shorthand typist with previous secretarial experience. Can ride and drive. Country preferred. Willing to travel.—Box 7691.

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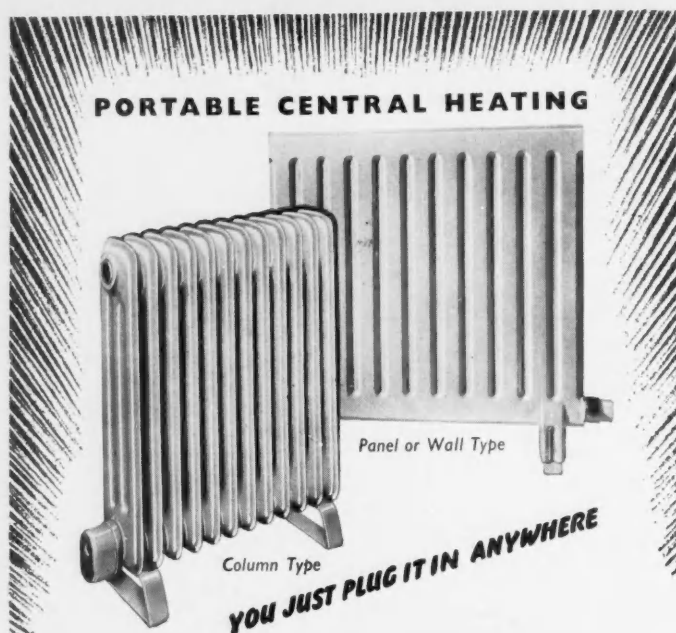
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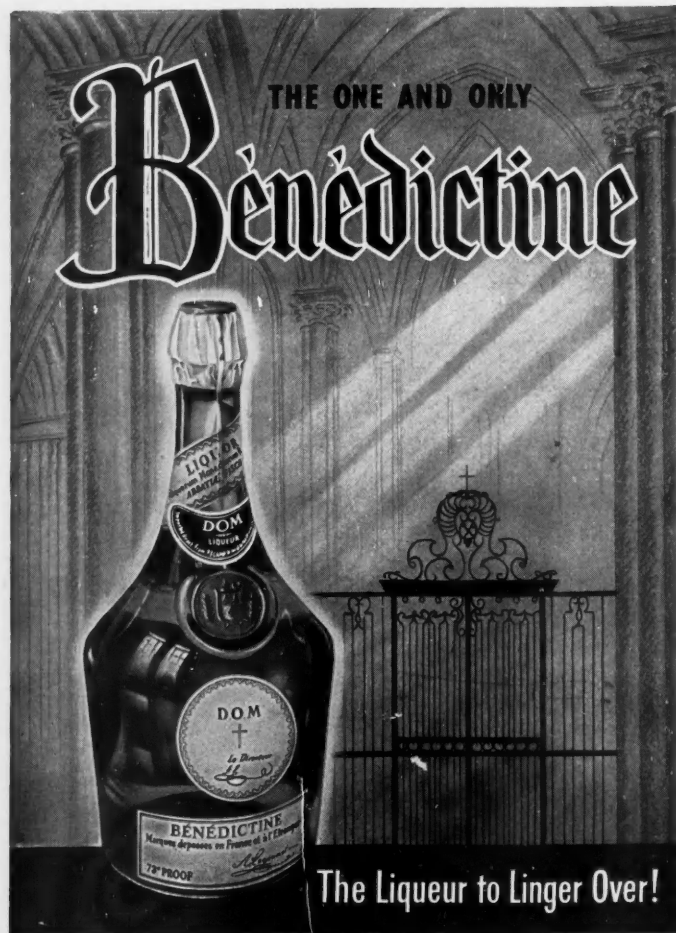




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These two photographs are of the same child. The one on the right shows Catherine as the N.S.P.C.C. found her; the other was taken after only two months in good care. It is hard to believe this is the same little girl—harder still to realise that parents can so neglect and ill-treat their own children.

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